FBIS DAILY REPORT

Soviet Union

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CEMA SECRETARY SAYS TALKS WITH EEC 'DIFFICULT BUT FRANK'

LD071053Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Jun 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent interview with CEMA Secretary N. Faddeyev: "Business Contacts"]

[Text] CEMA Secretary N. Faddeyev recently had a meeting at CEMA in Moscow with a delegation from the European Communities headed by W. Haferkamp, vice president of the Commission of European Communities.

Our meeting, Faddeyev said in a talk with an IZVESTIYA correspondent, was a continuation of the preceding exchange which made it possible to begin talks aimed at establishing relations between CEMA and the EEC by concluding appropriate agreements. A broad exchange of opinions was held on a range of issues envisaged by the draft agreements the sides had previously exchanged. We explained to each other the proposals contained in these drafts, with a view to ascertaining the issues which could become the subject of an agreement.

Our discussions were difficult but frank. They proceeded from the mutual desire to accelerate work with a view to establishing relations between the sides.

As a result of the discussions we noted in particular that we have coinciding proposals concerning the need to exchange information and opinions by means of meetings between representatives and employees of the two organizations on questions of economic forecasts, statistics, environmental conservation and standardization. In addition it was deemed expedient to carry out an exchange of information on the organizations' activity and of documents on questions of mutual interest.

Both sides were unanimous in the view that work on the preparation of an agreement should be accelerated. For this we agreed on a new meeting which will precede a conference of experts to be held shortly in Brussels.

At the same time, the meeting which took place revealed different approaches toward provisions concerning the improvement of terms of trade and economic relations. From our viewpoint, together with questions of economic forecasts, statistics, environmental conservation and standardization, the agreement would have to reflect issues linked with the improvement of terms of trade and economic cooperation. We believe that these issues must be an important part of our agreement, bearing in mind that they comprise one of the main factors of cooperation in the spirit of the final act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The delegation from the Commission of European Communities adhered to the position it had previously adopted and stated that trade issues must not be included in the agreement.

At the meeting with W. Haferkamp we stressed our desire for an agreement to be concluded between CEMA and the CEMA countries on the one hand and the EEC and the EEC countries on the other. This would make it possible to create favorable conditions for developing cooperation on the whole complex of relations between the organizations and the countries belonging to them.

We expressed ourselves in favor of the agreement's providing not only for the exchange of information and contacts between the sides' representatives and experts, as suggested by the community, but also for more active forms of cooperation like conferences, seminars and symposiums, the joint study and development of problems and so forth.

At the same time, in our opinion it would be expedient to create a joint working organ consisting of representatives of CEMA and the CEMA countries and the EEC and representatives of the EEC countries to promote the fulfillment of the agreement.

I would like to note our agreement that all the above-mentioned issues, including those on which we still have different opinions, will be the subject for discussion at further talks. In the opinion of both sides, the meeting held was an important stage toward the normalization of relations and the development of cooperation between the two organizations and the countries belonging to them. All those taking part in the meeting noted the good atmosphere in which it took place.

In conclusion I would like to stress particularly that the signing of the agreement between the sides would be an important step in the implementation of the accords reached in Helsinki and would thereby make a considerable contribution to the materialization of detente in Europe.

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES' MEET ON ORGANIZATIONAL-PARTY WORK

LD031005Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 3 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Here is a report from Budapest:

A meeting has taken place in Hungary on organizational-party work. Attending the meeting were heads and deputy heads of the Central Committee departments of the Bulgarian Communist Party; the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party; the Socialist Unity Party of Germany; the Communist Party of Cuba; the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party; the Polish United Workers' Party; the Romanian Communist Party; the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

During the meeting, which took place in a comradely and friendly atmosphere, there was an exchange of opinions and work experience of organizational-party issues.

CEMA FOREIGN TRADE SESSION OPENS IN MOSCOW

LD080916Y Moscow in Hungarian to Hungary 1800 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The session of the CEMA Standing Commission on Foreign Trade opened in the Soviet capital today. Delegations from Hungary, Bulgaria, Cuba, Mongolia, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia are taking part. Yugoslavia is not a member of the international organization but is actively cooperating with it.

WFTU ISSUES APPEAL ON KOREAN REUNIFICATION ISSUE

LD072016Y Moscow TASS in English 1924 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Prague, June 7, TASS--Almost 25 years have passed since the end of hostilities in Korea, but armistice does not yet mean a lasting peace. The situation in the country remains strained and its unification is still an unsettled problem, says an appeal circulated here by the World Federation of Trade Unions on the occasion of a month of solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people for a peaceful, independent unification of Korea.

This is because the foreign forces continue interfering in the internal affairs of Korea. Another obstacle to a peaceful and independent reunification of the country is the fact that American troops are still staying in South Korea.

The USA should immediately withdraw its troops from South Korea and free the country from lethal weapons, including nuclear ones. It should not support the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique which takes provocative actions and repressive measures against the working people.

Now that the working people and peoples of the whole world unanimously demand withdrawal of American troops from South Korea the puppet clique of Pak Chong-hui is trying to prevent this at any price. It wants to build up its armed forces and is stepping up its war preparations.

The South Korean authorities unceremoniously trample the basic democratic rights of the working people and put on trial by a military tribunal all those who advocate a peaceful unification of the country.

Withdrawal of American troops from South Korea and democratization of South Korean society are absolutely essential for ending the division of Korea and for effecting a peaceful and independent unification of the country.

The WFTU demands that the occupation troops of the USA leave South Korea as soon as possible in accordance with the U.N. resolutions and that the USA and its South Korean puppets stop immediately their machinations aimed at provoking a new war. It is necessary to put an end to the plans for creating "two Koreas" and to the violation of human rights and fascist repressions against the South Korean population.

The WFTU urges the working people and trade unions in all countries to use all means and opportunities for expressing firm solidarity with the just struggle of the working people and people of Korea against interference by foreign forces and for cutting short attempts to perpetuate "two Koreas" undertaken by the internal and external disruptive forces, and for a peaceful and independent unification of the country.

PRESIDENT CARTER'S ANNAPOLIS ADDRESS 'SOUNDS STRANGE'

LD071827Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1725 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Washington--U.S. President James Carter made a speech today at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, which was devoted to an analysis of the present state of Soviet-American relations.

He stated that relations between the United States and the USSR are one of the most important aspects of the international situation and that relaxation in the relations between the two countries is of definitive significance for the preservation of world peace. Speaking of relaxation, however, the President laid particular stress on competition. "We must recognize," he said, "that for a very long time to come our relations with the Soviet Union will be founded on principles of competition. And in order for this competition to be of a constructive, and not a dangerous and potentially catastrophic nature, our relations must also be founded on principles of cooperation."

The President recalled that Soviet-American talks on concluding a new agreement to limit strategic offensive arms, on a full ban on nuclear tests, on the limitation of deliveries of conventional weapons to other countries and on concluding an agreement to stabilize force levels in the Indian Ocean and on a number of other questions are continuing. The President stated that the United States must display "readiness to study" the possibility of cooperation in the corresponding fields.

The President stressed the great importance of the SALT talks and stated that achieving an agreement on the limitation of strategic arms would strengthen the security of both countries. "We have no wish," he asserted, "to link these talks with the development of events in other areas of competition or to make other special conditions for this process.

At the same time, he said that "frictions, sharp arguments or threats to peace could complicate the search for such an agreement." Despite the fact that the President was speaking while a special UN General Assembly session on disarmament is taking place in New York, at which the USSR and a number of other states have made concrete proposals for deepening detente, for extending it to the military sphere and for containing the dangerous arms race, James Carter left out these issues completely.

While the United States, in conjunction with some other NATO countries, is intervening in Zaire, aided by the ruling circles of those African states which follow in the wake of neocolonialist policy, Carter was putting the blame on someone else. He asserted that the role of the USSR and Cuba in Africa might hamper the cause of African independence and of the removal of "racial injustice" in Africa, where the United States invariably supports the racist regimes.

The President gave an assurance that the United States wants a peaceful settlement in Angola, although it was the United States itself which supported and supplied arms to the splinter groups in that country. Now the Washington administration is actively seeking to remove the last congressional limitation on the CIA's subversive operations in Angola and other African countries.

A substantial part of the President's speech was devoted to fabrications concerning the Soviet Union and its social system. He again resorted to repetition of the current, standard Amerian propaganda fabrications about "the excessive growth of Soviet military might" and to groundless accusations that the Soviet Union is allegedly trying to "export" its own political system. James Carter clearly needed this whole propaganda collection to justify America's and NATO's claims to the role of "global policeman."

It was the United States which, at the recent session of the NATO Council, appealed to its partners in this military bloc to extend the scope of their actions to other continents. American military personnel, as is known, have already appeared in Zaire.

James Carter stressed that the United States would be increasing its military spending, to strengthen NATO's military might, build up "mobile forces," and insure an "unabated presence" in the Pacific Ocean.

As an ever increasing number of nations recognize, it is precisely Washington's policy which is the main obstacle to relaxation and peaceful cooperation and to disarmament progress. Ignoring all that, the President of the United States stated: "The Soviet Union can choose either opposition or cooperation. The United States feels sufficiently prepared for either of these."

This statement sounds strange to say the least. For Carter knows very well that it is the Soviet Union which long ago and irrevocably chose the path of peaceful coexistence and the path of deepening relaxation, and it defends these aims consistently and unwaveringly. But it appears that in the ruling circles of Washington the choice has not yet been made.

CARTER'S REPORT ON CSCE FINAL ACT IGNORES U.S. VIOLATIONS

LD071937Y Moscow TASS in English 1855 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 7, TASS--TASS commentator Ivan Ablamov writes: The U.S. President's fourth half-yearly report on the implementation of the final act of the security and cooperation conference has been published in the United States. One can see at once that this voluminous, 95-page-thick document has been drawn up according to Washington's usual yardstick.

It would be pointless to look for the United States' response to numerous proposals from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries on the development of political relations and strengthening trust among states with different systems, about reducing the level of the confrontation in Europe, about technio-scientific, economic and other cooperation in the name of strengthening peace and the security of the peoples.

Rather, much space is given to the standard inventions about the human rights problems in the Soviet Union and other socialist states of Europe. The report mentions the names of a number of persons, either serving time for violating Soviet laws or under investigation. On this basis attempts are made to impose the conclusion about a serious "violation" of the provisions of the Helsinki final act on human rights by the Soviet Union.

The very manner in which this question is posed (for which time now!) is rather characteristic. Why, after all, does the State Department, the White House or any other American institution or official regard themselves as the only judge entitled to decide such a complicated matter as "human rights"? It would seem that of all these rights they claim for themselves the single right to lay down the law concerning the customs and regulations in other countries. But this is precisely the right that no sovereign, independent country can grant them. Nor will this be done, of course, by the Soviet Union.

We would like to ask the authors of the report: How about one of the basic human rights--the right to work in the USA, a country with millions of unemployed? Or what can they say about racism and the manifestations of universal discrimination against blacks, Indians, Puerto Ricans, Americans of Mexican and Asian descent? Or about the rights of women? How is one to regard the widely practiced surveillance by the special agencies of the U.S., phone tapping, the opening of correspondence and other violations?

It would be in vain to seek answers to these and similar questions in the report. This by itself speaks of the American administration's real attitude to the question of human rights in its own country.

In fact, the authors of the report are trying to sell the idea, absolutely divorced from reality, that the United States has no civil rights problems. There is not a single word in it about the numerous cases of human rights violations in the U.S., no mention even of the scandalous case of the Wilmington ten or the Charlotte trio, and this, despite the fact that judicial arbitrariness in regard to human rights champions in the USA arouses the indignation of world public opinion. The compilers of the report keep absolutely silent about the fate of the black prisoner John Harris, sentenced to death by a racist court on trumped-up charges.

The compilers of the report are shouldering an obviously impossible task--by fabrications about violations of human rights in socialist countries to distract world public attention from the suppression of these rights in the United States itself. This is quite understandable. The "human rights" campaign launched by official Washington has boomeranged at its initiators. It drew the world's attention to the human rights situation in the U.S., demonstrated how demagogical are attempts by certain American figures to assume the role of human rights champions. Hence the clumsy attempts to present black as white and to conceal the truth about falsifications. Yet, it is not said in vain that facts are a stubborn thing.

U.S. CONGRESSMAN CALLS FOR HALT TO NEUTRON BOMB

LD071236Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The special UN General Assembly Disarmament Session continues its work in New York. Our correspondent in the United States Vladimir Gerasichev reports:

The initiative of the Soviet Union is receiving the wide support and approval of the delegates to the session. It is noted here that the speech by Comrade Gromyko, the head of the Soviet delegation, and the proposals contained in it which were raised by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, have convincingly shown the Soviet Union's sincere desire for disarmament. The work of the special session of the UN General Assembly is attracting increasing attention from the American public. Many prominent U.S. political and public figures are now appealing to their government to adopt a more constructive approach to the problem of disarmament, to pay more attention to the agenda of the special session on disarmament and not to the problem of increasing the strength of the aggressive NATO bloc.

The well-known Congressman John Conyers, speaking to journalists, stated that in his opinion the Carter administration should reject production of neutron weapons, adopt a more realistic approach to the SALT talks and pay more attention to the work of the UN General Assembly Disarmament Session. Aiming for an increase in military spending, the Pentagon and the administration keep referring to the Soviet arms build-up, stated Conyers. However, I see no proof of this. Conyers reported that he intends to discuss with the President the question of banning the production of the neutron bomb. He stressed that another 43 congressmen have expressed the desire to participate in such a talk. Conyers stressed that according to public opion poll the majority of Americans are in favor of detente and the achievement of a new SALT agreement.

U.S. ZAIRIAN POLICY CAUSES DECLINE IN CONFIDENCE ABROAD

LD071503Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 2 Jun 78 p 5 LD

[V. Kidtsev article: "The 'Zaire Turn' in U.S. Policy"]

[Text] As events develop it is becoming increasingly obvious that the United States is assuming a special, important role in the NATO intervention in Zaire although, as is known, the main invasion forces were sent by France and Belgium.

The official White House version, as set out by President Carter in an interview with local newspaper editors on 19 May, holds that the Americans are playing a "restricted role" in Zaire and only giving "some logistics support" there to the French and Belgian interventionists, helping them to evaucate, "guided by considerations of humanity," some of their citizens who are in the Kolwezi region. However, in light of the real facts, this explanation is not very convincing. Is it possible to ignore, for instance, the fact that the United States backed up the "logistics support" with an offer of an additional $17.5 million in military aid to the shaken Kinshasa regime. And this aid was motivated by "U.S. national security interests," as if Kolwezi were a suburb of Washington, and not 20,000 km away. Frank and highly significant statements have appeared in the French and Belgian press to the effect that without American support the intervention in Zaire would have been impossible. In other words, the "restricted nature" of U.S. participation in the Zaire story is clearly improbable.

Still more precarious and dubious is the "argument" relating to the "humanitarian considerations" by which the United States and their bellicose allies were guided in Zaire. By the time the first aircraft with interventionist troops arrived in Zaire, according to American press reports, only 13 Americans were left in Kolwezi. There were more French and Belgians, but it is important to note that their numbers grew to 3,000 and more only after certain circles with an interest in aggression started to count not only those in the area of hostilities, but throughout Zaire.

Aware of the falsity of the moral justification of U.S. participation in NATO's punitive operation in Zaire, certain American politicians and observers cite several other "arguments" to justify this unseemly action by the White House. According to an AP report, experts in the Carter administration, who "asked not to be named," indicated, in particular, that one reason for American interference in Zaire was that the "United States attaches great singificance to Zaire itself--a large, potentially rich and pro-Western country facing acute economic problems."

But U.S. economic interests and the political sympathies of the White House cannot justify military intervention. Accepting this argument in international relations would mean the negation of the generally accepted and indisputable principle of noninterference in other states' internal affairs and the legitimization in the practice of international relations of the methods of aggression, violance and piracy. This is the dangerous path that American policy leaders are following today, placing the United States at the head of the NATO countries' intervention in Zaire. Any anyone in the West who applauds the NATO paratroopers' victories over insurgent forces in Shaba is actually mocking the "moral principles of U.S. policy" which Washington has been reiterating recently. For since the American policy as U.S. participation the punitive expedition in Zaire. It was here that the facts demonstrated how Washington cynically and flagrantly flouts the moral principles of its policy.

The present defenders of the Americans' decisive actions in Africa assert that the armed interference by the United States and its allies in Zaire made it possible for the White House to show that "the United States and the West can respond quickly and effectively to the needs of U.S. allies in Africa." But have the U.S. "hawks" thought about the kind of allies this means?

The intervention by Western states attracted the attention of the world public to the real state of affairs in Zaire. What an unseemly picture suddenly appeared before the world public: economic and political crisis, corruption, political tyranny, mass repressions and executions. In this connection one recalls the immense resources that have been sent to Zaire by Washington in recent years.

But another aspect of the affair must also be borne in mind--the negative reaction from the majority of African states to the economic and political alliance between the United States and Zaire and to the intervention connected with them.

It is no secret that the "decisive" actions of the United States and other NATO countries were supported by an insignificant number of states in Africa--Senegal, Ivory Coast, Gabon, Morocco and Egypt. The remaining African countries condemned the intervention--either openly or silently. On the whole, U.S. political prestige in Africa has suffered relatively severely as a result of the Zaire adventure. Moreover, the demonstration of "unanimous NATO actions" was not achieved here. The FRG and Britain refused to participate directly in the military adventure, and relations between Belgium and France during the intervention grew no stronger, to put it mildly.

Finally, many politicians and observers in America and in West European countries are trying to convince the public that the intervention in Zaire was conceived and executed as a "show of force" in reply to "Soviet-Cuban expansion in Africa." A farfetched "argument," since neither the Soviet Union nor Cuba nor any other socialist country conducts a policy of expansion in Africa or in any other part of the world or bears the least responsibility for the events in Shaba. On 20 May, when the members of the French and Belgian punitive expedition were already committing outrages in Kolwezi and throughout Shaba Province, T. Reston, a representative of the U.S. State Department, stated at a press conference that he had no information on "Cuban participation in the hostilities" in Zaire, and no information on deliveries of Soviet weapons to the insurgents. Nor could there be any such information, inasmuch as the insurgent movement in Zaire was a result of internal contradictions in which neither Cuba nor the Soviet Union have any part. The United States and its allies internationalized the development of events in Zaire by undertaking a coordinated and unlawful act--the imperialist intervention--and then the occupation of a sovereign African country.

As for the imaginary Soviet or Soviet-Cuban threat allegedly hanging over Africa, this can be believed only by those who have gone astray on the path of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism, like the Peking leaders. But now the real threat from the United States and its allies--the threat of imperialist states returning to the "gunboat policy," supplemented by the updated means and methods of neocolonialism--as demonstrated by this perfidious intervention by Western states, has been felt in full not only by the population of Zaire but by the peoples of Africa as a whole.

In the opinion of American and other foreign observers, the U.S. military action in Zaire signifies an intensification of the influence on the president of the so-called "White House hard liners," primarily Z. Brzezinski, the President's national security adviser. It may be so.

The Soviet public is mainly interested in the direction this very "hard line" is taking--to war or peace, to the deepening and development of the relaxation which has been achieved in international tension, or in the opposite direction--to a return to "cold war." The events in and around Zaire show clearly that a "hard line" toward the Soviet Union has usually been advocated only by those who have not yet learned that you cannot speak with the USSR from a "position of strength," who have forgotten that each time such attempts have been made, they have ended in the outright failure of American policy.

Some people today would apparently like to freeze Soviet-American relations, and even turn them backward. Evidence of this is provided by the growing campaign in the U.S. press on the imaginary "Soviet threat" in Africa. But this campaign, which is being waged with routine anti-Soviet insinuations, can hardly justify the African miscalculations in U.S. policy. As for the new attempts to connect peace-loving Soviet policy in Africa with the resolution of several questions of Soviet-American relations or major international problems--for instance, the problems of limiting strategic arms--such attempts seem, at the very least, irresponsible. Life itself dictates that American policy needs a realistic approach to the resolution of international problems.

U.S. support for the untenable policy of continuing the military occupation of Zaire is generating serious concern in the public circles of many countries. Many people believe that such a policy is a continuation and development of esident Carter's decision to participate in the Western states' intervention. One naturally wonders whether this course reflects the President's intention to do battle with Congress over the revision of the law restricting his power to involve the U.S. in military actions abroad. This law was adopted after the Americans' defeat in the war against the Vietnamese people.

The political decisions of the White House on U.S. activities in Zaire show that American policy has taken yet another fairly sharp turn. The facts confirm that this turn in no way favors peace, the consolidation of detente and its extension to all regions and continents. The logical consequence of this shift is a new decline in the trust in American policy in Africa and throughout the world. Primarily it is the decisive condemnation of the imperialist aggression in Zaire by all peace-loving and progressive forces which speaks frankly of this.

Turner Briefs Congress

LD080256Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1600 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Washington, 7 June, TASS--Striving to justify the intervention in Africa, certain circles in the United States have begun an energetic campaign to work on public opinion and members of Congress.

Under orders from the White House, CIA Director S. Turner has held a number of conferences behind closed doors with members of the main congressional committees. According to U.S. officials, the aims of these conferences are to convince Congress of the reality of the so-called "Soviet-Cuban intervention in Zaire" and to enlist the appropriate support of the legislators for the present U.S. neocolonialist activities in Africa.

Judging from newspaper reports, the administration's attempts with the help of the CIA, to prove the unprovable are not succeeding. There is simply no proof, since there cannot be any. It is therefore not accidental, as the New York TIMES notes, that the administration has refused to furnish to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee "documentary evidence" that Cuba has trained and equipped the Katangese rebels.

The Washington correspondent of the British newspaper, THE FINANCIAL TIMES, also points out the lack of any evidence from the U.S. administration of "Soviet-Cuban intervention" in Zaire.

The groundlessness of such assertions by the authorities, as the press reports, is obvious to many members of Congress, including such figures as Senator G. McGovern and Congressmen J. Conyers, D. Bonker, C. Diggs, P. Mitchell, J. Seiberling and others. Soberly appraising the situation, they demand that the administration cease its deliberate inciting of anti-communist hysteria.

J. Conyers has condemned U.S. interference in African affairs. The United States has not yet learned any lessons from Vietnam, he said, speaking at a press conference in Detroit. The campaign of hysteria directed against the Soviet Union and Cuba is being deliberately inflated by the military-industrial complex and the Pentagon. Despite the trumpeting of the availability of "proof" of the participation of "Soviet and Cuban armed forces" in Zaire, Congress has not heard any confirmation of such insinuations, stressed the congressman.

U.S. Coordinating NATO Actions

LD071738Y Moscow TASS in English 1648 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

["Zaire: Widening intervention"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 7, TASS--The armed intervention of the NATO countries in Zaire continues. The situation at the airport in the city of Lubumbashi, where planes with American identification marks arrive, recalls the scene which was to be seen at South Vietnamese airfields several years ago, during the American aggression, writes the newspaper LE FIGARO.

A U.S. State Department spokesman announced that Washington has decided to broaden the airlift service by which French and Belgium interventionist forces were rushed to Zaire earlier and now contingents of the so-called "inter-African force", which is fully under NATO's command, are being taken there. Apart from Moroccans, the interventionist force, now being created, includes soldiers from Gabon and Senegal, i.e. countries closely linked with the Western powers.

The NATO bloc is actively using the airport of Dakar, the capital of Senegal, as a staging base. This airport was used earlier for airlifting French punitive forces to Chad. According to foreign press reports, over a half of the airport's area is now reserved for use by the Franco-American military base. About 700 American, French and West German servicemen of different ranks went to Zaire via Dakar within several days. French servicemen are urgently reconstructing and modernizing the air and naval bases in Dakar in view of their increased role in operations to save the pro-Western regimes in Africa.

As for the USA, it has in fact taken upon itself the coordination of NATO actions in Zaire. Numerous groups of American military communication specialists have arrived there, and big batches of equipment sufficient "for waging several wars at a time"--as one of the specialists said--have been brought there. In Washington, a Pentagon spokesman admitted that several hundred U.S. servicemen man the airlift service. Moroccan troops in Zaire are equipped with American-made arms.

Units of the French Foreign Legion still remain in the Zaire province of Shaba. As New York TIMES says, Belgium has decided to keep there indefinitely 700 paratroopers. Moreover, the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR says, NATO circles are looking for a formula that would allow them in the future to take European troops back into Zaire even if they have to be partially withdrawn now.

GEN HAIG URGES NATO BUILDUP IN COMMITTEE TESTIMONY

LD071514Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1038 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Washington, 7 June, TASS--The U.S. military, leading the opponents of detente, continues to urge the NATO countries to increase military preparations. General Alexander Haig, the supreme commander of the NATO armed forces in Europe, has called for a new buildup in the military potential of this aggressive, imperialist bloc. Speaking to the U.S. House Armed Services Committee, he supported adopting additional measures to strengthen the fighting capacity of NATO military units. Haig stressed that some of the main tasks of NATO include modernizing and standardizing offensive arms, improving supplies and perfecting electronic warfare methods.

Haig's speech echoed the numerous statements made from the rostrum of the NATO Council session, which was held a few days ago in the U.S. capital and which drew mass protests from the international public. At this meeting, the "green light" was, in effect, given to the further buildup of arms and a program of joint military measures was worked out.

Such mass military preparations are causing growing concern among broad circles of the American public, which understand increasingly clearly that the bellicose calls of the proponents of an unlimited arms race have nothing to do with genuine security. Only constructive talks on disarmament can insure peace throughout the world.

STATEMENT CONFIRMS U.S. COMMITMENT TO TAIWAN DESPITE PRC

OW071215Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 6 Jun 78 OW

[Text] The United States has no plans to reduce its military commitments to Taiwan in the next few years, Hanley, [spokesman for the] commander of the U.S. Taiwan Defense Command, said in a statement he issued on Monday. He said the United States would continue to honor its obligations as stipulated in the 1955 U.S.-Taiwan Mutual Defense Treaty.

In commenting on the above, REUTER news agency compared Hanley's statement with the outcome of Zbigniew Brzezinski's talks in Peking. It has been reported that during the presidential national security adviser's China visit, the Peking leaders made concessions to the United States, while vainly demanding that Washington sever its military and diplomatic ties with Taipei. Facts have proved that the United States is not prepared to meet China's demand on this issue.

ISRAELI-U.S. ARMS TALKS RESUME; MILITARY PACT STUDIED

LD071516Y Moscow TASS in English 1405 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Washington, June 7 TASS--Israel and the United States have resumed negotiations on deliveries of American armaments to Tel Aviv. Israel's ambassador to the United States Simcha Dinitz on Tuesday had a meeting here with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. As is noted by commentators, they discussed a long-term program of Israeli arms purchases in the United States. The program, designed for 10 years, envisages the sale of a total worth of 10,000 million dollars of arms to Tel Aviv. In the recent six weeks, the United States supplied Israel with 7,000 million dollars worth of arms. These deliveries included up-to-date F-15 and F-16 combat planes, tanks, combat missiles and cluster bombs Israel used in invading Lebanon's southern areas.

Backed by military-economic and technical aid from the United States, Israel is expanding its own military industry at a rapid pace. The U.S. military-industrial complex is involved in the manufacture of actually all main types of Israeli armaments.

Plans of a further expansion of bilateral cooperation in the military sphere are being drawn up in Washington and Tel Aviv. As was reported a few days ago, by the Washington correspondent of the Israeli newspaper YEDIOT AHARONOT, the United States is probing a possibility of concluding a military pact with Israel.

The National Security Council, the report stresses, was instructed to prepare reports on political, military and juridical aspects of such a pact.

ZIONIST LOBBY IN U.S. 'ISRAEL'S SECOND LINE OF DEFENSE'

LD072228Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1405 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 7th June, TASS--"The influence of the Zionist lobby is hindering the possibilities of the Washington administration", writes a correspondent of the weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA]. It has long since been active without fear of publicity, the author notes. The American-Israel Committee is only the superstructure of a broad and diverse mechanism. In all, according to U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, at least 34 organizations, each of which has its headquarters in Washington, insure support for Tel Aviv's policies.

"The Zionist lobby intently investigates the attitude of each congressman and in time exerts pressure, which has been called 'moral terror' on Capitol Hill.

A stream of letters, telegrams and telephone calls swamps everyone who veers away from a line which favors Israel. In October last year, representatives Yates, Bingham and Anderson, within 36 hours, collected the signatures of 130 congressmen on a letter of protest over the joint Soviet-American statement on the Middle East.

"Every one who deviates in the slightest is accused of undermining unity and of creating danger for Israel", the author continues.

Senator Abourezk says that the Zionist lobby receives its orders directly from Israel, and then brings them to the attention of the American Jewish community with the help of leaflets, local papers and sermons in the synagogue. This is not exagerated at all. In March, following the unsuccessful talks with President Carter, Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin went directly to New York where he spoke to leaders of Jewish organizations. Having announced with "deep regret" that "kind words have suddenly disappeared from the dictionary", he said, "that the unity of the Jewish community is the second line of defense of Israel. Together we will win." This was a direct call for action.

The result was not long in coming. By the time of Begin's next visit, President Carter clearly supported the expansionist ambitions of Tel Aviv. The Senate approved, with favorable conditions for Israel, the supply of U.S. military planes to three Near East states, Irsrael, Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

LATE REPORT: STATEMENT ON ALLEGED BUGGING OF U.S. EMBASSY

LD0818237 Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

["Representation of the USSR Foreign Ministry to the U.S. Department of State"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 8, TASS--An anti-Soviet campaign is being intensified lately in the United States with the aim of covering up the unlawful actions of the U.S. Embassy in the USSR and drawing attention away from the intelligence and subversive activities carried out by American special services from the building of the embassy against the Soviet Union. In the course of that campaign the American side made provocative charges about some "penetration" into the building of the embassy and contended that electronic listening devices had been allegedly discovered in the embassy.

In this connection the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs made the following representation to the U.S. Department of State. It says:

In its representation to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow on May 28 the Soviet side strongly protested against the unlawful penetration by embassy staff members into the heating facilities of a nearby Soviet apartment house and demanded the restoration of what was damaged. But staff members of the U.S. Embassy, far from stopping these activities, continued them, bricking up the flue leading from that building to a vent pipe. These actions, undertaken by the U.S. Embassy in violation of the contract on which the building was rented, constitute an act of rude arbitrariness.

As for American allegations concerning some "intrusion" into the embassy building such allegations can only be regarded as a desire to justify the embassy's illegal actions, specifically the destruction of a heating facility belonging to a Soviet apartment house and damage caused to a protection system which represents a purely protective measure in connection with intelligence and subversive activities conducted by American special services from the U.S. Embassy building in Moscow.

The Soviet side has convincing evidence showing that special posts have long been conducting from the U.S. Embassy building radio-electronic intelligence work to intercept communications lines, including radio-telephone conversations. Competent Soviet organs have in their hands real intelligence assignments and operator's logs of these posts as well as samples of electronic intelligence apparatus that were installed by staff members of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow in one of the districts.

So if we are to speak about any posts, it is only about the above-mentioned posts set up in the building of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow and also other forms of intelligence activity by American special services.

The representation contains the warning that should the American side advance further along the road of artificially aggravating this entire issue that obviously damages our relations, the Soviet side will be compelled to make public the documentary materials in its possession exposing the above-mentioned intelligence activity by U.S. special services.

The representation also contains the demand for the immediate ending by the Americans of the unlawful work and full restoration of the caused damage. Otherwise appropriate measures will be taken.

PRC DEFENSE OF OVERSEAS CHINESE PRETEXT FOR INTERVENTION

LD071430Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Text] An enlarged session of the Vietnam Fatherland Front [VFF] Central Committee Presidium has taken place in Hanoi. A report on the situation of Chinese emigres in Vietnam was presented. The participants in the session decisively rejected the slander contained in the statement made by the representative of the PRC State Council Committee on Overseas Chinese Affairs. The so-called problem of Overseas Chinese and the Peking leadership's efforts to exploit the controversy are described by our Singapore correspondent Leonid Serbin:

The Maoist leaders have always regarded the problem of Overseas Chinese as a convenient pretext for applying enormous pressure on the states of Southeast Asia. In achieving this, Peking takes into account the significant number of Chinese living in this region, their emotional attachment to the motherland, and especially the very strong position of the Chinese bourgeoisie in key economic sectors of the country in which they live.

Many representatives of the trade and financial bourgeoisie are connected with Peking. The PRC makes advantageous trade deals with them, and offers beneficial conditions for capital investment in the southern Chinese provinces. To psychologically influence the general mass of the Overseas Chinese population, the myth was created--and is maintained constantly--of China, the defender and protector of all the compatriots whatever part of the world they may live in.

The myth has been used frequently in the propaganda of great Han chauvinism. All these features of how the Overseas Chinese are influenced have been clearly established in official Chinese documents recently, in the speeches of highly placed officials and in the articles of leading Chinese propaganda organs.

The primary weapon in the Maoists' dirty propaganda arsenal is probably the notorious defense of the legitimate rights and interests of the Overseas Chinese. This tenet was contained in previously adopted legal acts and has been stressed more than once in the press. It is also enshrined in the PRC's new constitution.

How does such a defense appear in practice? The main motive of the so-called Chinese benefactors is to use a convenient pretext to intervene in the internal affairs of other states in an effort to worsen relations with them. They do not consider the possible interests of the Chinese communities and what might harm them. International differences have always suited the Chinese leaders, and they have deliberately attempted to exacerbate them. The last several decades afford several examples of Peking's attempts to inflame nationalist passions. This occurred in Indonesia in the fifties and sixties, when the Maoists provoked numerous disorders there, and is taking place in Burma and a number of other countries in Southeast and South Asia today.

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam has now become the object of a Chinese attack. And again a great mouthful of assertions are heard about the persecution of Chinese, and a furor has been caused concerning their "repatriation." Many observers in Southeast Asia are asking: Where will a new round of defense begin? In which country, or group of countries, will new provocations be undertaken?

No on in the region is protected against the attempts of the Peking hegemonists to realize their aspirations.

PRC'S ZAIRIAN ACTIONS CONTRADICT CLAIMS OF SOLIDARITY

OW070759Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 0730 GMT 6 Jun 78 OW

[Unattributed commentary: "Who Has Peking Supported in Africa?"]

[Excerpts] Recently, the Chinese leaders have talked volubly about their support for the African people's struggle for national and social liberation, claiming that China and Africa have had common historical experiences and that China always supports the African people's struggle against neocolonialism and colonialism. These are merely hollow words. The Chinese leaders' deeds prove that their statements are hypocritical and that China has betrayed the African people's struggle for true independence. Peking's intervention in Zaire by some NATO member countries was an action calculated by the NATO bloc to insure their strategic military positions and economic interests in Zaire. The Republic of Zaire is rich in copper, cobalt, and diamond reserves from which the U.S., Belgian and French military-industrial monopolies have extracted tremendous profits. The Zairian people, discontent with present conditions in their country, have enthusiastically supported the Congolese National Liberation Front. To achieve liberation from Mobutu's dictatorial rule, this group organized two large-scale uprisings within a year. It was apparent that the defeat of the Mobutu regime in Zaire would seriously damage the interests of Western monopoly capital in that country. For this reason, bellicose Western elements directly assumed the role of policemen in Zaire. To defend their armed intervention in Zaire's internal affairs, the imperialists have concocted the fallacy that Zaire is facing external aggression, charging that the Soviet Union and Cuba are involved in the uprising. This false charge has been totally exposed. Both the Soviet Union and Cuba have absolutely nothing to do with the events in Zaire.

In serving imperialism, the Chinese leaders have supported the imperialists and dwelled on the shipworn theme of Soviet and Cuban expansion in Zaire. It is apparent that the deeds of the Chinese leaders fully conform with the Maoists' notorious thesis of the three worlds. This thesis reveals Peking's collution with all the imperialist forces, including U.S. imperialism, to oppose the socialist, peace, progressive and national liberation forces. Peking has chosen as its friends and partners those who back reactionary regimes and those in the imperialist camp who try by any means to save the neocolonialists' last bastion in Africa. This has exposed the hypocrisy of Peking's statements supporting the African people's struggle against neocolonialism and colonialism.

CHINESE HSISHA NAVAL BASE TROUBLES SOUTHEAST ASIA

OW080329Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1000 GMT 7 Jun 78 OW

[Text] China has consolidated and expanded its naval base on the Hsisha Islands, according to recent broadcasts by Radio Peking. To settle a territorial dispute over the Hsisha Archipelago to its advantage, China gained control of this island group in January 1974. The fact that this island chain now contains a Chinese naval base worries Southeast Asian countries, which fear that Peking may apply direct military pressure on them. The leadership in Peking has done its utmost to aggravate this situation in Southeast Asia. A vehement propaganda campaign against Vietnam has been launched in China. Instigated by Peking, the Cambodian regime has provoked border conflicts with Vietnam and Thailand.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS ON BREZHNEV'S CZECHOSLOVAK VISIT

PRAVDA Carries Text

LD061333 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 3 June published on pages 1-2 a text of the Joint Statement between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia signed in Prague during Brezhnev's 30 May - 2 June visit. The item begins:

"A party and government delegation of the USSR led by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was in Czechoslovakia 30 May through 2 June on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee and the Czechoslovak president and government. Included in the Soviet delegation were: V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee; K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; I.V. Arkhipov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; V.F. Maltsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR first deputy foreign minister, and V.V. Matskevich, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

"During their stay in Czechoslovakia the Soviet delegation visited Prague and Bratislava and familiarized itself with the achievements of the Czechoslovak people in building a developed socialist society, and with the work of party and economic organs and social organizations. The distinguished Soviet guests, who were greeted everywhere with exceptional warmth and sincerity, had meetings and conversations with party and state figures and representatives of the working class, peasantry and intelligentsia of Czechoslovakia which took the form of a brilliant manifestation of the militant solidarity of the CPSU and CPCZ and of the indissoluble fraternal friendship of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

"During the visit talks were held between the Soviet party and government delegation and a Czechoslovak party and government delegation led by G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of Czechoslovakia. Included in the Czechoslovak delegation were: L. Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Czechoslovak Government; V. Bilak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; J. Kempny, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; J. Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the Communist Party of Slovakia Central Committee, V. Hula, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Government and chairman of Czechoslovak Gosplan; B. Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and Czechoslovak foreign minister, and C. Lovetinsky, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and Czechoslovak ambassador to the USSR.

"Also taking part in the talks were:

"On the Soviet side--A.M. Aleksandrov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and assistant to the CPSU Central Committee general secretary; A.I. Blatov, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and assistant to the CPSU Central Committee general secretary; KH. Shakhnazarov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; S.I. Kolesnikov, sector chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; M.M. Deyev, chief of a USSR Foreign Ministry department;

"On the Czechoslovak side--A. Vavrus, chief of the CPCZ International Affairs Section; V. Vajnar, chief of the CPCZ Central Committee general secretary's Secretariat; F. Salda, chief of the office of the Czechoslovak president; M. Stafanek, deputy chief of the CPCZ Central Committee International Affairs Section B. Simacek, chief of a Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry department."

The remainder of the item is substantially the same as the Prague Domestic Service version published in the Czechoslovakia section of the East Europe DAILY REPORT of 5 June on page D 3. PRAVDA concludes its version as follows:

"L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, invited G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of Czechoslovakia, to make a friendly visit to the Soviet Union at the head of a party and government delegation. The invitation was received with thanks.

[Signed] "L. Brezhnev, for the USSR, G. Husak, for Czechoslovakia"

Chnoupek on Visit's Significance

LD071952Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1315 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 7 June--The visit of the USSR party and government delegation, headed by Leonid Brezhnev, a great friend of Czechoslovakia and outstanding figure of modern times, is of extremely great political significance, said Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs.

It has already become a fine tradition, he said in a conversation with a TASS correspondent, that meetings between the heads of our fraternal parties and states at a high level give an extremely serious impetus to the further dynamic development of cooperation in all fields. These meetings go beyond the bounds of bilateral relations and are acquiring important significance for the strengthening of unity and cooperation between the whole community of socialist countries. There is no doubt that they affect the further strengthening of peace in Europe and the deepening of detente in international relations.

Our party and the working people of socialist Czechoslovakia see alliance, friendship and cooperation with the fraternal Soviet Union as the main condition of its security, peaceful labor and happy socialist future. One of the most important factors which guarantees the achievement of these goals is the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the CSSR and the USSR which was signed in 1970. One can boldly say--and this has been fully confirmed by what has happened since its signing--that in the lives of our party and our people now there is no field in which the beneficial effect of this truly historic document has not been felt. I say with satisfaction that, thanks to this treaty, Czechoslovak-Soviet relations have now been raised to an unprecedentedly high qualitative plane.

The whole progress of the visit of the Soviet party-government delegation and its results have confirmed the resolve and desire of both parties to preserve, strengthen and develop the fraternal union in the interests of the peoples of the CSSR and the USSR, all the socialist countries and general peace and progress.

We are proud of the fact that, in the Joint Statement which was adopted at the end of this important meeting, the Soviet delegation gave a high assessment of the CSSR's initiative in the international arena and the contribution of the CPCZ, its Central Committee, the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, personally, in implementing the socialist countries' coordinated foreign policy. These words are of very important significance for us.

We have heard the worldwide reaction to the visit to the CSSR of the USSR party-government delegation, and it was very widespread. This is not surprising. Leonid Brezhnev's words about the constant peaceful policy of the USSR and the other socialist countries, and about their desire to supplement political detente with military detente are finding a way to the hearts and minds of all honest people of all continents. However, one must not forget, as Leonid Brezhnev noted, that "the soil for peaceful cooperation between states has been seriously distrubed by the continuing arms race." This has been confirmed, among other things, by the results of the recent Washington session of the NATO council. Evidently there are still forces who openly strive [words indistinct] the Soviet Union's (?proposals) aimed at achieving concrete results in disarmament, of both nuclear and conventional weapons. They point the way clearly to constructive and effective cooperation between states with different social systems in the comprehensive solution of key issues of disarmament. They meet humanity which does not want to live on a giant powder-keg, does not wish to again turn into soldiers of the third world war, nor to become a victim of it.

I am convinced that Leonid Brezhnev's words to the effect that there is no type of weapon which the Soviet Unio would not be ready to limit and to ban have been deeply engraved on the conscience of world opinion, and, I hope, on the consciences of the responsible politicians in the West.

It is also important that this should happen without violating anyone's security and on the basis of reciprocity between states which possess arms. It is necessary that the desire for disarmament be a sincere one, not a sham, and not prone to any "tactical" designs. This is precisely how the Soviet Union's honest efforts appear, aimed at solving issues which concern the very foundations of the life of mankind.

We are proud of the fact that the voice of peace which sounded from Leonid Brezhnev's lips told Prague that Czechoslovak foreign policy has every possibility, together with the foreign policy of the USSR, to actively assist in the great cause of the struggle for peace, B. Chnoupek said in conclusion.

ZA RUBEZHOM on Importance

LD0711 53Y Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 23 signed to Press 1 Jun 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "The Strength of the Socialist Community"]

[Text] The visit of friendship and fraternity by the Soviet party and government delegation headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to Czechoslovakia was a historic landmark in strengthening the whole socialist community.

They people of Czechoslovakia warmly welcomed the high-ranking Soviet guests.

"Comrade L.I. Brezhnev," RUDE PRAVO stressed during the visit, "who is implementing his country's peace-loving policy with tremendous energy, enjoys the profound respect of the international public, which rightly sees in him an outstanding fighter for peace throughout the world, for the security of peoples, and for fruitful cooperation between them."

The cornerstone of fraternal Soviet-Czechoslovak relations is the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, signed in 1970. These relations were further developed during the visit of friendship and fraternity. The talks between the Soviet party and government delegation and the CSSR party and government delegation made it possible to note the complete political unity of positions of the two countries.

During the meetings in Prague Castle a detailed exchange of opinions took place on topical international questions. Noting the contradictory nature of the present international atmosphere, and stressing that forces hostile to the cause of peace are trying to provoke international complications, are interfering in the affairs of other states, particularly in Africa and the Middle East, and are spreading slander against the socialist countries policy, the delegations of the two countries again confirmed the determination of the USSR and the CSSR to conduct a course of strengthening and deeping international detente and consolidating security and peace. They noted the complete identity of the two countries' posotions on questions of a peaceful settlement in the Middle East and the situation in Africa, and unanimously condemned the NATO countries' armed intervention in Zaire.

The central event of these days was the ceremonial meeting in Prague Castle.

Greeting the Soviet party and government delegation and its leader, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, expressed the feelings and thoughts of the whole Czechoslovak people. The Soviet Union, he said, remains true to its vanguard role in social development and is a beacon for all the world's revolutionary and progressive forces.

Tumultuous, prolonged applause from the participants in the ceremonial meeting greeted Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech. L.I. Brezhnev described clearly and distinctly the role of the socialist community in the modern world.

"Peace in Europe is largely a result of our joint efforts, and of the coordinated foreign policy of the Warsaw Pact states," the leader of the Soviet party and government delegation stated.

L.I. Brezhnev went on to note that the countries united by CEMA have doubled their industrial potential in the last decade alone. And here, he said, together with national efforts, the role of our multilateral cooperation is great.

L.I. Brezhnev stressed with new force the importance of resolving the disarmament problem. "Nobody has a right to remain aloof from this matter," he stated. "It cannot be assumed that, without energetic actions by the international public and the broadest political forces, it will be possible to reverse the course of events--from armament to disarmament."

A broad response throughout the world was aroused by L.I. Brezhnev's words that the Soviet Union's ardent desire is to bury the hatchet of war so deep in the earth that no dark forces can dig it up again.

L.I. Brezhnev stressed that the essence of the Soviet position on disarmament questions is is that there is no type of arms which the USSR would not be prepared to limit and ban on a mutual basis by agreement with other states. It is only important for everything to be done without detriment to anyone's security, in conditions of the complete reciprocity between states with the corresponding arms.

In the speech of high evaluation was placed on the significance of the proposals, weighed in every way and based on constructive work, which the Soviet Union and fraternal socialist countries have put forward at the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament which opened in New York the other day.

The visit by the Soviet party and government delegation to Czechoslovakia made it possible to raise the friendly, fraternal ties between out two countries to a new level. But its significance outsteps the bounds of Soviet-Czechoslovak relations.

The Prague talks brilliantly demonstrated the historic significance of the principles of socialist internationalism, on which is based the unity and close, multifaceted collaboration of all the socialist community countries.

SOVIET-BULGARIAN SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL SYMPOSIUM OPENS

AU071015Y Sofia BTA in English 0815 GMT 7 Jun 78 AU

[Excerpts] Moscow, June 7 (BTA correspondent E. Petrova)--In recent years Soviet-Bulgarian techno-scientific cooperation has acquired a new character, switching over to the sphere of joint activities. Close contacts between separate institutes, enterprises and ministries are being effected, the deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council of the USSR and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology of the USSR, Academican Vladimir Kirillin, stated last night at the opening of the techno-scientific symposium, which has been organized within the framework of the Bulgarian national exhibition in Moscow.

He said: "Now we exchange not only experience, but we work out jointly research themes, individual designs of machines and equipment, we deal with many other matters. Of course, there is a lot more to do before us, but I am convinced we will manage."

A new stage in techno-scientific cooperation between the P.R. of Bulgaria and the USSR will be opened up by the basic guidelines to be incorporated in the general scheme for specialization and cooperation in the field of material production of the P.R. of Bulgaria and the USSR up to 1990, whose development is coming to an end. They stem from the joint settling of matters related to the fuel-power complex, agriculture, mechanical engineering, instrument-building, the production of consumer's goods.

A remarkable symbol of renovated Bulgaria--this is the assessment made of the achievements of the Bulgarian electronics by the deputy-minister of electronics of the USSR G. Kovalerov. Within a short period of time, he said, Bulgaria achieved significant results in the most complicated and dynamic branch of the national economy.

SECRETARY DOLGIKH RECEIVES POLISH YOUTH LEADER

LD051443Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 78 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Meeting at CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] On 1 June V.I. Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received K. Trebaczkiewicz, chairman of the main council of the Federation of Socialist Unions of Polish Youth.

B.N. Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, and V.A. Guseynov, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, participated in the talks, which were held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

SWEDISH KING CARL HOLD TALKS, ATTENDS MOSCOW DINNER

Kremlin Talks

LD071726Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, had a meeting in the Kremlin today with King of Sweden Carl Gustaf XVI, who is on official visit in the Soviet Union.

Taking part in the meeting were: Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs; Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and also Yakovlev, USSR ambassador to Sweden; Samoteykin, aide to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Vysotin, head of the International Relations Department of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The Swedish King was accompanied by: Soder, minister of foreign affairs; Ryding, Swedish ambassador to the USSR; von der Esch, first marshal of the court; and Maartenson, head of the Chancellory.

Questions of developing relations between the Soviet Union and Sweden were discussed in the course of the conversation, which passed in a friendly atmosphere.

On expressing confidence that the visit by the Swedish head of state will facilitate a further strengthening of Soviet-Swedish goodneighborliness and cooperation, Leonid Brezhnev confirmed the Soviet Union's readiness to expand and enrich ties with Sweden for the good of the Soviet and the Swedish peoples and in the interests of peace and security in Europe.

King Carl Gustaf XVI said that Sweden sincerely strives for the strengthening of good-neighborliness with the Soviet Union and for the development of mutually advantageous co-operation on a broad and stable basis.

During the conversation it was noted with satisfaction that relations between the USSR and Sweden are traditionally peaceful ones and present a good example of multifaceted and active cooperation of countries with different social systems based on equality, mutual respect and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. There is readiness on both sides to advance further in the development of mutual relations, and to make them still more fruitful and stable.

The king invited Leonid Brezhnev to pay an official visit to Sweden. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

Brezhnev, Carl Dinner Speeches

LD071816Y Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 7, TASS--The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and Government of the USSR gave a dinner in the Grand Kremlin Palace on June 7 in honour of the King of Sweden Carl XVI Gustaf and Queen Sylvia.

Also present together with the royal guests were Swedish statesmen accompanying the king and the queen.

Present from the Soviet side were Leonid Brezhnev, Andrey Gromyko, Petr Demichev, Vasiliy Kuznetsov, vice presidents of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR, the chairmen of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet, ministers of the USSR, the chairmen of state committees of the USSR, and other officials.

The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Leonid Brezhnev, made a speech at the dinner.

Speech by Leonid Brezhnev

Your Majesties,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Comrades,

On behalf of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government I cordially greet our esteemed Swedish guests, King Carl XVI Gustaf and Queen Sylvia, all the representatives of friendly Sweden who have arrived together with them.

Meeting the Swedish head of state we are glad to express again our good sentiments which the Soviet people and the Soviet leadership have toward Sweden and its people--one of our closest neighbours in the Baltic.

It is not by hearsay and not by stories told by others but from close communication in the course of many years that we know the Swedes as an energetic, industrious, spiritually rich and technically gifted nation, as a people who seek peaceful cooperation with other peoples.

In our time, to be good neighbours means not only to live side by side with each other, to avoid conflicts, not to step on a course of hostility and estrangement. This is in itself very important, of course, and to speak frankly this has not yet been achieved by all.

Goodneighbour relations also mean active political ties between states, steadily growing cooperation in the economic field. They mean lively cultural exchanges which are conducive to mutual spiritual enrichment. This is finally the pooling of efforts in the struggle for a stronger peace.

It is in this spirit that the Soviet Union seeks to build its cooperation with Sweden.

And we believe that your visit is a fresh confirmation of the fact that relations between the Soviet Union and Sweden are in the process of development, and development in the right direction.

The Soviet Union and Sweden have already gained considerable experience which tells them how to conduct their affairs in the future and how to widen areas of mutual intercourse.

We stand for the further development of contacts between the governments, parliaments and public organizations, for broad intercourse between our peoples. We are for strengthening mutual confidence and good will, for everything that creates a favourable political climate.

There was a time, in the early years of Soviet Government, when Sweden held a leading place in our country's foreign trade which, true, was very modest at that time. V. I. Lenin stressed the importance of the first major trade agreement with Sweden concluded in 1920.

In the present conditions when our trade has assumed quite different proportions, there are, as we think, no bad opportunities for making Soviet-Swedish economic cooperation still broader and stable and for increasing in it the share of such advanced forms as cooperation and specialisation, and the conclusion of big long-term contracts.

I would not conceal from you that we have considerable hopes also for broadening cooperation with Sweden, just as with all peace-loving states, in further improving international relations.

In the conditions of detente, the policy of non-alignment, the policy of neutrality which is pursued by Sweden and a number of other countries in Europe, is becoming an increasingly important factor of international life. The neutral countries can make and are making--as is shown by the example of Sweden--a very good contribution toward strengthening peace and cooperation between states.

We pay tribute to Sweden's foreign policy moves in this direction.

The Soviet Union's position on issues of peace is a clear-cut and principled one. The Soviet Union went to the special General Assembly session on disarmament, the first one in the history of the UNO, with an extensive and concrete programme aimed at stopping completely the arms race.

It is our firm intention to press for its implementation. Frankly speaking, we believe that Sweden, just as other peace-loving states, have every reason to support these proposals.

Let me raise a toast to the success of the efforts of the Soviet Union, Sweden and all peace-loving states in building a peaceful future for the peoples!

To stronger Soviet-Swedish goodneighbour relations!

To the friendly people of Sweden!

To the health of their majesties King Carl XVI Gustaf and Queen Sylvia!

To the health of all the Swedish guests!

The King of Sweden Carl XVI Gustaf made a speech in reply.

Speech by Carl XVI Gustaf

"Mr President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet,

On behalf of the Queen and on my own behalf let me thank you for your kind invitation to pay an official visit to the Soviet Union.

This is my first visit to the Soviet Union and at the same time the first visit by a Swedish head of state to the Soviet Union. But this is not the first visit by a Swedish King to Russia. My grandgrandfather Oscar II, for instance, paid an official visit to Saint Petersburg in 1875. My grandfather Gustaf V was in Saint Petersburg in 1908 on the occasion of his son's marriage.

Mr President,

Relations between our two countries have a history of over a thousand years, which is something quite unique in European history. The Vikings were the first to establish ties.

They were not only warriors but also trading guests. In their latter capacity they laid the foundation for the present peaceful intercourse between our two countries.

Almost 170 years have passed since a new epoch of peace set in Swedish-Russian relations. This epoch began when my ancestor Marshal of France Jean-Bapiste Bernadotte was elected Crown Prince of Sweden in 1810. And today we should highly value this long period of peace.

Thanks to a lasting intercourse in the conditions of peace we can now take a different look at our ancient history. Our historians meet regularly and our archive institutions widely exchange historical documents. The Swedish exhibition about the epoch of vikings in Leningrad and the exhibition of Scythian art from the Hermitage Museum collections in Sweden will undoubtedly make a considerable contribution to deepening the understanding of the history of our peoples.

In the 20th century, the ties between our countries became especially lively. Before the October Revolution of 1917 Lenin stayed in Sweden for some time. The first trade agreement between Sweden and the young Soviet state was concluded already in 1920. Four years later diplomatic relations were established between the two countries. People in Sweden followed with great sympathy the heroic struggle of the Soviet people during World War Two. We know well about the suffering endured by the Soviet people in this war. Mme Kollontay, holding the post of ambassador of the Soviet Union to Sweden for 15 years, had done much to strengthen mutual understanding between our peoples.

We are gratified to say that ties between Sweden and the Soviet Union have been stable and friendly in the post-war period.

This meets the interests of our peoples, irrespective of the difference in our social systems. The main aim of Swedish policy is to preserve peace and stability which have been existing in the north of Europe for a long time. What is necessary for this is cooperation with other countries, of great importance for this are the present good and stable ties between Sweden and the Soviet Union.

It is in the course of many years that Sweden and the Soviet Union have been cooperating widely in various fields. Trade between our two countries runs into billions. Our experts are cooperating on many commissions established under various long-term agreements. Our ties in the cultural and scientific fields are also lively and last for many years. Russian literature, music and ballet are held in great esteem in Sweden. People in our country follow closely the achievements of Soviet science, specifically in the field of space technology. At the same time, Swedish and Soviet scientists are working on joint projects. I want to make special mention of cooperation in the environmental protection of the Baltic Sea. Therefore, it is not only appropriate but also quite correct that the Swedish-Soviet scientific symposium and the exhibition of Swedish silver have been opened in time for this visit by the head of state.

The other areas which are especially close to me are tourism and sports. The number of Swedish tourists visiting the Soviet Union keeps growing and their itineraries now reach the remotest corners of your vast country. The flow of tourists from Sweden will undoubtedly beat all records in 1980 when the Olympic games begin in Moscow and Tallinn. All Swedes who are keen on sports follow with interest sports competitions between Sweden and the Soviet Union. Whether ice hockey, skiing, bandy [tennis] or football, expectation of the outcome of such meetings is always a thrilling experience. I am convinced that such contacts across the borders are of enormous importance for strengthening peaceful cooperation and mutual understanding between the peoples of Europe.

Mr President,

We are delighted by your warm reception and this magnificent banquet in the halls of the ancient Kremlin. We have great hopes for our forthcoming tour of your country during which we shall have an opportunity of seeing not only Moscow and Leningrad but also such tradition-rich cities as Kiev, Tashkent and Samarkand with their varied culture.

Let me raise a toast to your health and well-being, to the happiness and progress of the Soviet people, to further friendship and cooperation between our countries!

The speeches by Leonid Brezhnev and Carl XVI Gustaf were heard with great attention and received with applause.

The dinner took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Soviet-Swedish Ties Appraised

LD071103Y Moscow TRUD in Russian 4 Jun 78 p 3 LD

[Special correspondent E. Alekseyev report: "Sweden, Our Partner"]

[Excerpts] Stockholm-Moscow--On the eve of the official visit to the USSR of the King and Queen of Sweden, the Swedish Foreign Ministry invited a group of Soviet journalists to visit the country mainly to familiarize themselves with how Swedish-Soviet relations are developing. The group included a TRUD correspondent. Today he tells about his trip.

We had a very detailed and interesting conversation with Karin Soder, the Swedish foreign minister. She produced a favorable assessment of the development of relations between our countries. And this, in her words, concerns the majority of spheres. "Of course," she said, "we have different systems, and difficulties can arise, but we work in the spirit of mutual respect for the development of our cooperation." She noted that the final act of the Helsinki conference serves as a good basis for such cooperation at the present time. "We have a common desire to preserve peace and strengthen the detente process." As regards the prospects for Swedish-Soviet relations, in the foreign minister's words: "There are grounds to consider that they are good." She stated that the forthcoming visit by the king and queen of Sweden to the Soviet Union will be a supreme moment of Swedish-Soviet meetings at the highest level.

We talked about the state of our trade and economic relations with the Swedish minister of commerce, Steffan Burenstam-Linder. In particular he also shared his impressions about a January trip to the Soviet Union. This trip, in his words, was particularly interesting. It confirmed the progress the Soviet Union has made. The minister said that his trip to Siberia had created the greatest impression. "This is a region of tremendous potential," he stressed.

Regarding direct Swedish-Soviet trade the minister noted a number of difficulties which, he considers, governed by the differences between the systems of our two countries and also by the present world situation. "But for our part," he stated, "there is great interest in expanding trade with the USSR. We are confident that the Soviet side has the same wish."

During the trip many of our interlocuters recalled that for more than 160 years now Sweden has not taken part in any war. They stressed the great importance of this fact for the life of the people and for the country's economic growth and came out in favor or strengthening Swedish-Soviet relations.

True to the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence the Soviet Union has always regarded the Swedish policy of neutrality with great respect and has invariably advocated the strengthening of neighborliness and the development of all-round ties with Sweden. Our good relations correspond to the interests of the peoples of both countries and serve the cause of peace on the European Continent.

UK PREPARING 'NEOCOLONIALIST SCRIPT' FOR SOUTH AFRICA

LD072230Y Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Vaetin Belyayev commentary]

[Text] The short secret conference in Paris of the five leading NATO member countries to discuss the situation in Africa has ended with the passing of a curious communique. According to some British observers the communique rather keeps silent than speaks out the substance of the questions that were discussed. To a certain extent the amorphous style of the makers of the communique is justified. The Paris conference dealt with the setting up of African strike brigades, or in other words, of an invasion force that could interfere in any conflict on the African Continent, which in itself can be regarded as a violation of international law.

From this point of view the motives that prompted the participants in the Paris conference to show modesty in the formulation of their communique can be viewed as prudent. As for the London press that gave a wide coverage to the conference, it was much more frank over the goals of the policy pursued by the West in Africa. One has the impression the Fleet Street editors thought it to be an appropriate political moment to brainwash the ordinary reader on the British Isles to prove that the Western countries are threatened with defeat in Africa unless speedy economic and political measures are taken. The editors find justification for such measures primarily in the alleged activization of the Soviet-Cuban involvement in the events on the African Continent, for one in the Shaba Province in Zaire.

I naturally admit that it is a great temptation to exploit for propaganda purposes the idea of a Soviet-Cuban involvement. But are not the architects of public opinion in Fleet Street too inconsistent? Quite recently the armed intervention of a number of NATO countries in the internal conflict in Zaire against the insurgent movement was explained by nothing less than the need to protect whites against blacks. Incidentally a similar script has been already drafted for Rhodesia too. According to the DAILY MAIL the British Government intends to use paratroopers to save the white settlers in that country. Moreover, the prime minister himself speaking in the Commons at the end of May favoured Britain's participation in the reserve troops that can intervene in Africa immediately, whenever their NATO chiefs so decide, allegedly to protect European citizens.

I do not know why British newspapers have so quickly abandoned the humane motives of saving whites that were used as a cover up for the landing of NATO paratroopers in Shaba Province, but by the looks of it the papers can yet return to these motives at the opportune moment. It is hard to imagine that the African peoples will indefinitely tolerate the racist regimes which enable the Western countries to plunder the natural wealth and the cheap black labor. It is not accidental that the British foreign secretary, Dr David Owen, warned British industrialists not so long ago that it is now rather risky to deal with South Africa. However for the 400 British companies whose investments in that country total 3 billion pounds the prospect of getting fabulous profits overweighs both political and moral risks. Could not a situation arise in the near future similar to the one in Zaire, when British paratroopers will have to defend the whites in South Africa, or to be more exact their neocolonialist interests?

The Paris conference was held behind closed doors. But apparently such possibilities were taken into account at it, during the discussion on the proposal to set up a mobile police force, including the so-called African police force, to be fully equipped and led by the Western countries. But what on earth could the alleged Soviet threat to the West have to do with Africa? The roots of the critical situation in Africa, according to the SUNDAY TIMES editor Derek Ingram are the profound injustices that has nothing to do with the Russians or Cubans. The SUNDAY TIMES editor only failed to add that this profound injustice was bred by the colonial policy of the West in Africa and first of all by Britain, which the African peoples are now trying to rectify. Evidently such an amendment would be fair and suitable, especially now, after the Paris conference, at which the NATO countries have been working out details of a neocolonialist script for Africa.

BRITAIN'S CALLAGHAN COMMENTS ON COEXISTENCE, ZAIRE

LD071446Y Moscow TASS in English 1359 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Text] London, June 7, TASS--British Prime Minister James Callaghan has expressed confidence that agreement between the USSR and the USA on limitation of strategic armaments can be reached. Speaking at the House of Commons yesterday, James Callaghan emphasized that without a new agreement on limitation of strategic armament the arms race would continue.

Answering questions of MPs, the prime minister turned down the rabid anti-Soviet stand of the leadership of the Conservative Party, Britain, he said, intends to coexist with the Soviet Union, and does not intend to deliberately raise conflicts.

Nevertheless, the British prime minister tried to justify the NATO's aggressive course and, contrary to facts, to shift upon the socialist countries the responsibility for the continuation of the arms race. He actually avoided answering the question raised by member of Parlaiment Frank Allaun why NATO was looking for greater arms expenditures, if the aim of the talks was disarmament.

James Callaghan also insisted on interpretation of events in Africa in the "cold war" spirit, accusing the Soviet Union in "interference" in Africa and--bypassing in silence the undisguised intervention of the NATO power in Shaba, writes the MORNING STAR. The prime minister's expressed readiness to use British paratroopers in "a saving operation," like that staged by Frenchmen in Zaire, cannot but be a cause of anxiety. Under the pretext of defending the lives of Europeans, Paris is known to have sent to Zaire troops to suppress the uprising in the Shaba Province and save the Kinshasa regime.

NATO'S 'NORTHERN STRATEGY' POISONS AREA'S ATMOSPHERE

LD071357Y Vilnyus SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 31 May 78 p 3 LD

["International commentator" Col E. Kuzin article: "Militarist Intrigues in Northern Europe"]

[Text] The region of northern Europe has long attracted the avid gaze of the imperialists. The NATO bosses proceed primarily from its geographical position, close to the Soviet Union's northwest borders and other socialist states. It is regarded by the NATO military as an advantageous bridgehead from whose territory it is possible to make strikes against vitally important centers and targets in the USSR and other Warsaw Pact member countries, and also as a convenient region for basing air and naval forces including nuclear submarines.

The NATO generals attach special significance to the important strategic position of Norway. According to foreign press reports, the Pentagon plans, in the event of a war, to use up to 80 percent of its ICBM's and about 1/3 of the strategic aircraft based on U.S. territory along a line running through the atmosphere and through space from the United States, via the Arctic Ocean and the territory of Norway, to the Soviet Union.

The strategic significance of Norway for NATO increased following the discovery of substantial stocks of oil and gas on the Norwegian continental shelf.

The main steps being pursued by the NATO command in Norway are aimed at the operational equipping of the territory of that country and its assimilation by troops of United States, the FRG, Britain, and other member states of the north Atlantic bloc.

From 1949 through 1975 the NATO bosses have invested $2.5 billion on the operational equipping of the territory of Norway, whose population is less than one percent of the total population of all the NATO countries--this sum is 11 percent of the total resources spent on these purposes. Over these years modern airfields and air bases have been created in accordance with NATO's program, large installations have been built, or are under construction, which are intended for space, radar and seismic intelligence gathering, and radio relay lines for communications purposes are being set up.

Over the 5-year period from 1975 through 1980, the NATO leadership plans to spend another $1.5 billion on the continued operational equipping of Norway's territory. In particular, the foreign press has reported that the NATO generals are soliciting the Norwegian Government's permission to carry out preparatory work for the installation of nuclear landmines in northern Norway.

Just recently, the leadership of the North Atlantic bloc, directed by United States militarist circles, have been bringing ever-increasing pressure to bear on Norway and Denmark in order to secure an increase in their military spending. Norway's military budget, which increased 13.1 percent in 1977, is to increase in the current year by a further 22 percent. Members of the Norwegian Parliament's military committee recently came forward with a proposal for a 55-percent increase in the country's total military spending in the future and for twice as much money as at present to be allocated directly for arms.

The military spending of Denmark is also increasing, having reached 6.5 billion kroner. Norway and Denmark are purchasing arms and combat equipment for their armies on an ever-increasing scale from the United States and the FRG.

Just recently the northern zone of Europe has started to be assimilated particularly intensively by the armed forces of the North Atlantic bloc which hold major exercises and maneuvers here and "check out" on Norwegian and Danish territory the strategy of "forward borders."

All these exercises and maneuvers are taking place against a clearly pronounced anti-Soviet operational and tactical background. And it is not just a matter of a large number of exercises by troops of the aggressive NATO bloc on the territory of Norway and Denmark and in the North and Baltic seas.

The exercises and maneuvers by NATO troops in Norway are, in point of fact, assuming the nature of a permanent pressure of foreign troops on the country's territory. The bloc's leadership is persistently seeking to secure from Norway its consent to the creation of heavy arms depots on its territory for the troops of the United States, Britain, the FRG and Canada.

Clearly seeking to prepare public opinion for a definite shift in "Norwegian base policy," the bourgeois newpaper VART LAND asserts, reflecting the opinion of certain influential Norwegian circles, that Norwegian policy regarding the question of military bases is no obstacle to the creation in peacetime of depots for foreign troops on the country's territory.

In stepping up of NATO's intrigues in northern Europe is designed to poison the atmosphere of neighborliness and cooperation in northern Europe.

The "northern strategy" is an integral part of the dangerous course of NATO and the Pentagon, which are waging a massive offensive against the policy of detente and are opposing the firm establishment of the principles of peaceful coexistence in international relations. This course completely contradicts the spirit of Helsinki and the genuine interests above all of the countries of northern Europe and the tasks of consolidating peace and international security in that region.

CANADA ACTS TO PROTECT INSHORE WATER FROM U.S. PLUNDER

LD071507Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jun 78 P 5 LD

[Correspondent N. Bragin dispatch: "A Fishing War"]

[Text] Ottawa, 5 June--Opposing the diktat of the United States, the Canadian Government has issued a serious warning to the United States, declaring that it is prepared "for immediate action" to protect Canadian inshore waters against the predatory plundering of the fish stocks in this part of the Atlantic by the U.S. fishing fleet. Ottawa has declared that it will confiscate the entire catch of arrested U.S. fishing vessels and will impose fines of up to $25,000. In response, Washington announced the closure of U.S. territorial waters to Canadian fishing vessels. Warships of both states have been instructed to insure compliance with the ban.

The United States, having formally expressed in April its readiness to sign an agreement on fishing conditions in the North Atlantic, is in actual fact not in any hurry to ratify the agreement in congress. Serious damage is being caused to Canada's economic interests.

PRC'S KU MU FINDS OPEN DOORS TO FRG ARMS COMBINES

DW070818Y Moscow in German to Germany 1740 GMT 6 Jun 78 DW

[Valentin Zakharov commentary]

[Text] China's Deputy Premier Ku Mu is staying in the Federal Republic of Germany [FRG] these days. Directly prior to this visit some newspapers published a photograph which shows German and Chinese officers on the Leopard tank in cozy union. This probably symbolizes the fraternization of certain forces of both countries. And Ku Mu opened his FRG tour with the visit to a Hamburg plant of the Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm arms forge. The deputy premier of China thereby made plain the basic objective of his trip to the Rhine.

FRG mass media are using the presence of the hitherto highest-ranking guest from Peking, as they stressed, to reiterate the Chinese babbling about the aggressiveness of the Soviet Union. The semioffical radio Deutsche Welle, too, diligently repeated the lie of the Peking leadership that the Soviet Union is seeking hegemony in the world.

In short, China's Deputy Premier Ku Mu by his anti-Soviet invectives completely meets the requirement of a desirable guest in the Federal Republic, by the standards of some free mass media.

But Ku Mu represents the foreign policy which is directly aimed against detente and disarmament, which is an open secret. Hence, during his FRG visit he represents the foreign policy which is directed against peace and against the people's security and which is aimed at fanning tensions and conflicts in the world arena generally and in central Europe particularly. And yet, or because of this, the deputy premier of China during his visit to the Rhine is finding wide-open doors to the arms combines as well as to some government offices What is even more, people on the Rhine are showing their reverence to Ku Mu.

Some politicians and mass media on the Rhine took the visit of the Chinese deputy premier to Bonn as an occasion to contend that Peking represents an indispensable factor for stability and peace in the world. Unfortunately, this contention is absolutely wrong. It is not at all in keeping with the facts which, after all, are louder than any words. How could Peking be a stability and peace-promoting factor in the world arena if its deeds testify to the contrary? Peking's foreign policy is adorning itself with opposition to detente policy and, consequently, to the understanding among peoples.

Peking's foreign policy has been defaming the treaties concluded by the socialist community of states with the Federal Republic of Germany. Hence, Peking is defaming the very treaty which avers the will of the partners to consolidate peace in Europe and in the world and to improve and extend their cooperation.

The Soviet Union and the other parties to these treaties have abided by these intentions, and this has also been stated with great satisfaction in the capitals of all treaty partners. The treaties have become the basis of relations between the socialist countries and the Federal Republic. It is this very basis that the Peking leaders are attacking.

Peking further defames the results of the European conference on Security and cooperation, which Chinese diplomacy sought to foil. The hostility to detente on the part of the Peking leaders is unequivocal concerning arms limitation and disarmament issues. After all, Peking is against disarmament and for armament, as shown also by Peking's attitude displayed at the UN special assembly on disarmament.

The Chinese politicians call China the Eastern NATO and express solidarity with all those forces in the American NATO which organize massive resistance to all proposals of the Soviet Union aimed at safeguarding peace and at cooperation in Europe and in the world arena and which lead to these goals.

Thus, China's policy at the same time is directed against peace and against the interests of all peoples, and this character of China's foreign policy manifested itself with particular clarity in the attitude of China's Deputy Premier Ku Mu during his visit to Bonn.

AS-SADAT'S REMARKS ON WAR PREPARATIONS RECEIVED SUSPICIOUSLY

LD071745Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Yesterday, Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat made a speech in Isma'iliyah to officers of Egyptian Army units stationed at the Suez Canal. He said that he will not abandon what he termed his peace initiative, despite the fact that Israel has not made the slightest concession and refuses to withdraw from the occupied territories, including the Sinai Peninsula.

News agencies point out that the speech was received in a spirit of suspicion and mistrust, especially with regard to his reference to the need to prepare the Egyptian Army for war against Israel. Israeli political circles hold the view that As-Sadat's speech was aimed at appeasing those in the army who are indignant and opposed to separate talks between Egypt and Israel. At the same time, Israel recalls that As-Sadat gave solemn promises to the United States and Israel not to resort to military operations against Israel.

'PEACE INITIATIVE' SEEN AS AN ESSENTIALLY HOPELESS PATH

LD072245Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1540 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--Askold Biryukov, TASS observer, writes: The ruling regime in the Arab Republic of Egypt is making various efforts to extricate itself from the most severe political crisis. It was drawn into this crisis by President as-Sadat's capitulatory policy regarding a Near East settlement. Judging by reports from Cairo, intense preparations are underway for resumption of bilateral talks with Tel Aviv to achieve a separate agreement.

It is a matter of trying to draw up with Tel Aviv's leaders a so-called "declaration of intent," now that Cairo has not managed to persuade them to adopt a "declaration of principles" for a settlement. A new document of intentions would allow Egypt and Israel to get around the fundamental disagreement on this question and to create the appearance of a deal, without harming either side's vitally important interests. At the same time, having this document, As-Sadat could present it as another "major victory" over Israel and thus try to repair his prestige in the Arab world.

It should be borne in mind that these efforts are being made by Cairo at a time when the As-Sadat regime is isolated in the Arab world. In Egypt there is serious concern about the fact that the "peace initiatives" undertaken earlier by As-Sadat with the aim of concluding a separate deal with Tel Aviv have not been supported even by Saudi Arabia. Ruling regimes in this and other oil-producing countries in the Persian Gulf do not conceal their irritation at the actions of As-Sadat, who in the past has confronted them with faits accomplis by his trip to Jerusalem and other actions. There also has been a marked falling-off of support for As-Sadat's policy on this question in Arab countries which at the time virtually unconditionally supported his "initiatives." It seems it was not by chance that in mid-May As-Sadat sent Mubarak, Egyptian vice president, to Saudi Arabia and Jordan to discuss Cairo's "new approach" to this problem and to enlist their support and understanding.

At the same time Cairo has, with regard to Arab countries belonging to the "front of steadfastness," tried to introduce a split into their ranks and erode their agreed line of eliminating all the consequences of Israeli aggression and achieving a just and stable peace settlement that would fully take into account the lawful national rights and interests of the Arab people of Palestine.

Such countries as Syria, Iraq, Libya, Algeria and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and also the PLO have in the past resolutely condemned As-Sadat's capitulatory line. Things even got as far as a break in diplomatic relations between Cairo and a number of these countries. Now, despite his previous statements that these countries "would crawl to him on their knees," As-Sadat is coaxing them in every way and is even declaring his readiness to restore normal relations.

As As-Sadat stated the other day in an interview with Japanese television, the next 2 months will determine the success or failure of his new "peace initiative." In the meantime Cairo and Tel Aviv, with the most active participation and encouragement of the United States, are working out ideas and variants of its implementation on the same essentially hopeless paths.

EGYPTIAN PRESS MISLEADS READERS ON U.S. UNDERSTANDINC

LD071904Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Gen Muhammad Al-Jamasi, Egypt's war minister, has arrived in the United States on an official visit. The aim is to discuss delivery of U.S. military aircraft to Egypt. In this context Cairo's AL-AHRAM claims that the U.S. administration is increas-- ingly opposing all Israeli maneuvers.

The newspaper misleads its readers by stating that Washington has begun to understand Arab problems. The newspaper is trying to split Arab opinion in the face of the continued Israeli aggression, increasingly supported by comprehensive U.S. assistance and its wide political support of Israeli extremism. It goes without saying that the semiofficial AL-AHRAM is trying to justify President As-Sadat's visit to occupied Jerusalem and the separatist Israeli-Egyptian talks, because all these actions by the Egyptian president are regarded in the Arab world as capitulation to the aggressors. But are not the employees of AL-AHRAM undertaking a difficult task? They cannot depict what is black as white; life clearly shows that solving the Middle East crisis on a separatist basis is impossible, especially as senior Washington officials continue to declare their support for Israel and to deny the Palestinian people's right to their own state.

EGYPTIAN AUTHORITIES SEIZE ANOTHER ISSUE OF AL-AHALI

LD071627Y Moscow TASS in English 1505 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Cairo, June 7, TASS--The Egyptian authorities have confiscated an issue of the newspaper AL-AHALI, the organ of the National Progressive (left) Party. It is for the third time that such an antidemocratic measure has been taken against the newspaper. AL-AHALI, expressing the opinion of its party, was strongly critical of the actions of the authorities designed to restrict the freedom of political activity in the country. Fearing the growing influence of the national patriotic forces in Egypt the Egyptian leadership has openly embarked on a policy of police repression against them.

DPFLP DELEGATION TALKS WITH AAPSO COMMITTEE, MEETS PONOMAREV

LD071942Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1830 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--A delegation of the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DPFLP] headed by Nayif Hawatimah, general secretary of the front, was in the Soviet Union from 29 May until 5 June at the invitation of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee. The delegation was made up of Yasir 'Abd Rabbu, (?deputy) general secretary of the DPFLP, and other leaders of the front.

During talks with the Soviet committee, it was stressed that the Egyptian-Israeli separate talks being held with the assistance of the United States are seriously harming the cause of a just Near East settlement and erecting new obstacles on the road to the creation of an independent Palestinian state. Concessions by capitulationist and reactionary Arab circles lead only to the hardening of Israel's expansionist course. It was noted that the deliveries of American arms to Israel, Saudi Arabia and Egypt pursue the aim of further encouraging the Israeli aggressor and activating Arab reaction and create a growing threat to peace and security in this area.

Both sides spoke out firmly in support of efforts aimed at stopping the Israeli occupation of the south of the Lebanon and at preserving the sovereignty and territorial integrity of this country.

The insistent need for consolidation and unity of actions of all detachments of the Palestine resistance movement in the framework of the Palestine Liberation Organization--the legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine--was noted unanimously, and the importance of the further strengthening of friendship and solidarity between the Soviet and Palestine peoples was stressed.

Representatives of the Soviet public expressed solidarity with the courageous struggle of Arab national patriotic forces against the intrigues of imperialism, Zionism and reactionary circles, in defense of the vital interests of the Arab peoples.

The DPFLP delegation was received by Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

MILITARY LEADERS MEET PDRY DEFENSE MINISTER 7 JUNE

LD071702Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1535 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Defense minister, today received Lt Col 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar, member of the Central Committee of the United Political Organization-National Front and defense minister of the PDRY, who is passing through. A friendly conversation on questions of mutual interest was held.

Also taking part in the conversation were Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Sokolov, first deputy USSR defense minister, and Admiral of the fleet Sergey Gorshkov, deputy USSR defense minister and commander in chief of the Navy. Present at the conversation was 'Abd al-'Aziz Ad-dali, ambassador of the PDRY in the USSR.

AL-QADHDHAFI-BOUMEDIENE TALKS A NEW IMPETUS TOWARD COOPERATION

LD071528Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1230 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[unattributed]

[Text] Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, president of the Libyan Jamahiriyah, has concluded a 1 week visit to the Republic of Algeria during which he talked with President Houari Boumediene and other Algerian leaders. They discussed many questions connected with bilateral relations between the two countries, the situation in the Middle East and Africa in the light of Israel's continuing aggression against the Arabs, and the imperialist armed intervention in African affairs. Complete agreement was reached on all questions discussed.

First of all the two presidents expressed determination to continue the struggle relentlessly to eliminate the consequences of the Israeli agression in the Middle East and to allow the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people to prevail. The joint Libyan-Algerian communique in this connection included a criticism of the capitulationist policy of the Egyptian president, because such a policy greatly harms the Arab anti-imperialist national struggle to defend their freedom and independence and to achieve justice and establish real peace in the Middle East.

They also expressed the need for African internal problems to be solved by Africans themselves, without foreign intervention. For this reason the joint Algerian-Libyan communique condemned the imperialist intervention in southern Zaire and Chad, which it considered a repetition of imperialist colonial policy.

In the light of this objective assessment of the events in Zaire, Morocco's role whose rulers have again sent forces to Shaba Province, seems very surprizing. Morocco today, together with the executioners of the NATO countries, is taking part in crushing the insurgence (?movement), while Moroccan forces themselves successfully fought in 1973 on the Arab-Israeli front and defended the just Arab cause.

In reviewing the meetings and talks between the Libyan and Algerian leaders it should be noted that they constitute a new impetus along the path of consolidating the broad cooperation and combat solidarity of these two Arab countries, which march at the head of the progressive forces in Africa and the Middle East. The Libyan Jamahiriyah and Algeria are pursuing internal and foreign policies that are gradually bringing them closer to each other. Both states are marching along a progressive path and are implementing fundamental social and economic reforms for the good of their peoples and are relentlessly struggling against all forms of imperialist exploitation and subservience. It must be said that the strengthening and consolidation of combat solidarity and cooperation between Algeria and the Libyan Jamahiriyah is totally in line with the fundamental national interests of all the Arabs and serves the cause of their struggle against Israeli aggression and the colonialist plans of imperialism.

IRAN-USSR CULTURAL COOPERATION PLAN BEING FULFILLED

LD071949Y Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 7, TASS--The good-neighbourly relations between Iran and the Soviet Union find their reflection in the development of cooperation in various fields, a TASS correspondent was told by Iran's Deputy Foreign Minister Morteza Gadimi. An example is presented by the program of cultural and scientific-technical exchanges between the two countries for the coming years, that were just signed in Moscow. The expansion of cultural ties outlined by the program is called upon to consolidate relations between Iran and the Soviet Union, Gadimi said. Lately there has been a considerable increase in the exchange of delegations in the field of culture, science, radio, television, education and sport. This is a result of the successful fulfillment of the five-year plan of cultural cooperation signed in Teheran late last year. Speaking of the program of scientific-technical exchanges for 1979-1980 Gadimi noted that it provides for a deepening of ties between scientists and specialists of the two countries. We have many common problems in the field of protecting the environment, protecting the Caspian Sea and blocking the expansion of deserts. Concerted efforts to solve these problems are of benefit to both countries, he said. Iran's deputy foreign minister expressed confidence that the development of mutual contacts in culture and science will facilitate the improvement of relations of good-neighbourhood existing between the two countries.

DOMESTIC REFORMS, QUALITY OF SOVIET-AFGHAN TIES EXAMINED

LD071537Y Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 23 Signed to Press 1 Jun 78 pp 12-13 LD

[Dispatch by A. Akhmedzyanov and V. Baykov: "Afghanistan Begins a New Life"]

[Excerpts] The people of Afghanistan are turning a new page in their history. After long years of social and economic enslavement the working people have taken power into their own hands. The country's new government is formulating a program of profound socioeconomic transformations and cultural renewal. It is performing tremendous, strenuous work to explain the aims and tasks facing Afghanistan today. Developing the traditional friendly cooperation with the Soviet Union, the revolutionary government emphasizes that the republic's foreign policy will be founded on the principles of nonalinement.

Kabul--The democratic republic has inherited a thoroughly disordered economy. Minister of Planning Soltan Ali Keshtmand cited several eloquent examples during our conversation. Insignificant capital investments were allocated to the so-called "development sector," but even these funds were not assimilated by the Daud government. In fiscal year 1976-1977--the first year of the 7-year plan--only 5.7 billion Afghanis were assimilated out of the 14.2 billion envisaged, and even less in the second year of the 7-year plan--approximately 3.5 billion Afghanis, or one-sixth of the planned capital investments. As a result, the treasury did not receive the planned review from the "development sector," and the financial shortcomings were repaired by increasing indirect taxes, which lay a heavy burden primarily on the people's masses. The people's living standards were falling continuously. On the eve of the overthrow of the monarchy in 1973 the annual per capita income was approximately $100 per year. During the years of the Daud government it fell to $72 and became, according to the estimates of UN experts, one of the lowest in the world.

The profound crisis of the entire economy is also indicated by the fact that the country was living in debt--80 percent of state capital investments were based on foreign aid.

Equally complex problems also have to be resolved in social and cultural building. A Ministry of Social Welfare has been created for the first time in Afghanistan's history.

"Previously, the ruling clique was not interested in the people's social living conditions," Minister Dr Anahita Ratebzad said. "Now the situation is changing radically. The ministry is solving the problems of orphans, creating kindergartens in the workers districts of Kabul and other cities, and establishing equal rights for women. For example, we are now preparing legislation to prohibit early marriages and polygamy. Until now women have occupied a dependent, humble position in the family. A man could unilaterally dissolve a marriage, deprive his wife of her right to the children and leave her without means of subsistence. This will be ended. Laws will be passed to make women equal with men on questions of employment and wages. The democratic women's organization is to play a great role in implementing the new norms of morality."

Another immediate problem is also on the agenda--public education. To rebuild Afghan society the republic will need tens of thousands of specialists trained in the professional and political fields.

"According to statistical data, the proportion of illiterates among the country's workers between the ages of 15 and 60 now reaches 90 percent," Education Minister Dastagir Panjshiri said. "The system of education at all levels scarcely embraces 14 percent of children and young people. The country does not have enough teachers, school buildings, textbooks or teaching aids."

As the minister reported, courses to liquidate illiteracy and evening schools for workers and peasants will open in the next few days in Kabul and the provinces. In addition to funds allocated by the state, the people's money, which is arriving in the form of gifts from the population, will be used to acquire the necessary aids, to lease school premises and so forth. Activists of the People's Democratic Party will teach in the evening schools. They will not only arm the working people with essential knowledge but will also explain to them the essence of the changes occurring in the country and the aims and tasks that the party has established for the people.

"In general, the political aspect of the people's education is very important," the minister emphasized. "We must educate the masses, and the young generation above all, on the new revolutionary ideals. To accomplish this it is necessary to make fundamental changes in the education system. The former chief educator was the mullah, who defended the interests of the reactionary, exploiter classes. We must eradicate the influence of bourgeois propaganda on the mass of the illiterate and semiliterate population. In short, we are faced with tremendous tasks."

On the Agenda--Land Reform

The restructuring of agrarian relations and the implementation of democratic land reform in the interests of the working peasants is one of the chief tasks of the Afghan revolution. It is not accidental that the first item on the government's program is "the implementation of democratic land reform in the interests of the working peasants and with their active participation."

How does the new, revolutionary government intend to embark on transformations in the countryside? Saleh Mohammad Ziray, minister of agriculture, said: "The government regards land reform as a very important link in the system of economic and social measures which the state must implement," the minister said. "The reform accords with the aspirations of the overwhelming majority of the rural population and enjoys its support. Nonetheless, this does not mean that its implementation will begin now, immediately. There are special reasons for this. Primarily, the party takes the psychological aspect into account. The Afghan peasant has labored for the feudal lord for centuries, and the concept, 'the landowner is my lord', is deeply rooted in his consciousness. We have to break the psychological barrier of fear and educate and organize the peasantry politically so that it can take an active part in implementing land reform.

"It is also significant," Saleh Ziray continued, "that there is almost total illiteracy in the countryside. Nine out of every 10 peasants cannot read or write. People in remote settlements have a poor understanding of current events. Their class enemies exploit this. They distort the essence of the government's proclaimed program, intimidate peasants with land expropriation and turn them against the people's regime. Therefore, before embarking on land reform, it is necessary to disseminate comprehensive explanations of the reforms. Party activists will be sent to all 25,000 settlements in Afghanistan, and village committees will be established. The government will also be helped by various mass organizations--workers, youth and women's organizations. A peasant organization will also be set up."

The Afghan Government is preparing to conduct the reform thoughtfully and thoroughly. A series of measures is being formulated to alleviate the position of the peasantry. Cooperation and joint land cultivation will enjoy broad development. Landless peasants, poor nomads and those who left the motherland in search of work will be involved in the state agricultural cooperatives that will be established on newly irrigated land. Another important problem of the countryside--water and irrigation--will also be resolved in the interests of the poorest sections.

"The government," the minister said, "will pursue a policy to isolate exploiter elements, undermining their positions in the countryside and liquidating the zamindars' domination of the peasants."

Tremendous difficulties lie in the way of the planned transformations, the economic, political and spiritual spheres. Their implementation will be accompanied by further demarcation of class forces and different social groups. The fewer the opportunities for the restoration of feudal-capitalist orders, the fiercer will be the resistance of certain social strata and exploiter elements, which will not yield their positions voluntarily.

Inspiring Prospects

In resolving social and economic problems the Afghan people have always received friendly and disinterested aid from their northern neighbor--the Soviet Union. The Soviet-Afghan friendship treaty, concluded in February 1921, provided financial and other assistance for Afghanistan. This treaty has been determining the basis of political and economic bilateral relations for almost 60 years. They have always served as an example of international relations of a new type, founded on the principles of equal rights, mutual respect and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. The real fruits of Soviet-Afghan cooperation are apparent everywhere: The Dzangaliz truck repair plant and the nitrogenous fertilizer plant near Mazar-i-Sharif; a house-building combine in Kabul and power stations at Darunta and Naghlu; the 3-km-long tunnel through the mountain strata at Salang Pass; roads and the Sarde irrigation system; a polytechnical institute and a motor mechanics technical college. Soviet and Afghan specialists have worked side by side on the construction of more than 120 different national economic projects.

This aid could have been much more effective; but Afghanistan's ruling clique, pursuing a pro-Western policy and contrary to national interests, did its best to limit Soviet-Afghan cooperation. Many significant contracts for the Afghan economy gathered dust for years in Kabul.

Now that the democratic revolution has triumphed in the country and Afghanistan has embarked on a path of genuine renewal, friendly Soviet-Afghan relations have risen to a qualitatively new and higher level.

The government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has recorded one of the key points of its foreign policy program as follows: "To strengthen, develop and comprehensively expand friendly relations with our great northern neighbor--the Soviet Union." This point is being implemented. A series of contracts providing for the further broadening of bilateral cooperation was signed recently in Kabul between Soviet foreign economic organizations and various Afghan ministries. [paragraph continues]

The most important include the construction of a mining and enriching and copper-smelting combine on the very rich copper ore deposits at Aybak, increasing the capacity of the power station at Mazar-e-Sharif and delivering equipment to extend geological prospecting work.

These projects, the local press points out, will contribute to the general increase in Afghanistan's production and will further strengthen friendly relations with the Soviet Union.

The leaders of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan emphasize that in its foreign policy Afghanistan adheres to a peace-loving policy of nonalinement and friendship and cooperation with neighboring countries, consistently advocates general disarmament and international detente and will support national liberation movements in the struggle against colonialism and imperialism.

Public Information Meetings

LD041536Y Moscow TASS in English 1442 GMT 4 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Kabul, June 4, TASS--Meetings and gatherings are being convened in all the provinces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, where the main purposes and tasks of the April revolution, aimed at a radical reshaping of the country's life, are being explained. Addressing representatives from the population of a number of provinces, the chairman of the Revolutionary Council, Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Nur Mohammad Taraki stated that at present all the political, economic and social power is in the hands of the labouring people.

Since Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki said, has for long been a backward country and many of its regions, particularly Badakhshan, are underdeveloped, the main task is the rapid practical implementation of projects for their development.

In order to improve the living standards of the Afghani working masses, the DRA Government is implementing a number of democratic socio-economic and cultural reforms in the country. Great efforts are being made to reduce unemployment and ensure the right to work. The network of vocational training centres is being expanded to permit the children of the labouring strata of the population to receive an education and vigorously help in eliminating the grave legacy of the past.

Agricultural Reforms

LD071535Y Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 3 Jun 78 p 3 LD

[L. Mironov article: "Afghanistan: A Time of Rebirth"]

[Text] A month has passed since patriotic officers supported by the broad people's masses carried out an armed action ending in victory in Afghanistan. The revolution was conducted in an atmosphere of universal dissatisfaction with the bourgeois-landowner, essentially undemocratic Daud regime. Today the entire world is attentively following the changes that have occurred in this country since the April revolution.

The new Afghan leaders note that the 27 April events "signify the start of the democratic people's revolution and open a new stage in Afghanistan's history."

The new authorities have inherited a harsh situation from the former regime. Agriculture, the basis of the economy, is chronically depressed because of the dominance of feudal relations. Its development rates lag behind the population growth rates. [paragraph continues]

The area of land suitable for agriculture cultivation is about 12.5 million hectares, but only 4.5 million hectares are in use. An exceptionally slow growth is occurring in the livestock population, and annual livestock losses reach 30 percent. The lag in agriculture is delaying the development of industry.

The republic's new administration is seeking to normalize economic life in the country as rapidly as possible. To overcome economic backwardness, develop an independent national economy, and improve the population's living standard, it is planned to implement a democratic land reform in the interests of the working peasants, to open virgin lands, to liquidate feudal and prefeudal relations and strengthen the state sector.

The Afghan people are now living through a time of rebirth.

Ethnic Equality

LD071834Y Moscow TASS in English 1803 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Kabul, June 7, TASS--The chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki, received in Kabul's Palace of the People representatives of the population of various provinces and told them about the plans of the new Government of Afghanistan.

N.M. Taraki noted in particular that the Afghan leadership, headed by the Revolutionary Council and the People's Democratic Party, will not allow any manifestations of discrimination or strife between nationalities populating various provinces of the country.

"We respect all nationalities, their customs and traditions and will strive to give every nationality the possibility to speak in the language of its choice", it was stated by the chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Touching on economic problems, N.M. Taraki noted the limited nature of Afghanistan's resources and welcomed any assistance given by friendly countries, provided it will be of an unselfish nature and have no political strings attached.

SECRET ANZUS COUNCIL SESSION OPENS IN WASHINGTON

LD080904Y Moscow TASS in English 0850 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Washington, June 8, TASS--A two-day session of the Council of the ANZUS military bloc opened here in the atmosphere of utter secrecy. Taking part in the session are high-placed representatives of the United States, Australia, and New Zealand.

Though there are no official reports, U.S. papers have no doubt as to what is the nature of the discussions that are being held behind closed doors at the State Department. It is pointed out that the ANZUS Council met immediately after the session of the NATO Council that was held in Washington, too, and that manifested another bout of bellicosity and war hysteria.

Commentators are of the opinion that the United States, that imposed on its West European allies a long-term program of building up the military might of NATO, would like to ensure that a similar program be adopted by its partners in ANZUS--Australia and New Zealand.

AUSTRALIAN DEFENSE DEPARTMENT TAKES ORDERS FROM PENTAGON

LD071115Y Moscow ZA RUBEZHOV in Russian No 23 Signed to Press 1 Jun 78 p 7 LD

[Yu. Kuznetsov article: "Under a Different Conductor's Baton"]

[Text] At the end of May the Australian Government consented to the reconstruction and enlargement of the U.S. military base at North West Cape (the west coast of Australia). The planned reconstruction, as a result of which the base will become a link in a new system to monitor flights by U.S. military satellites, has been developed by Pentagon specialists. This decision by the Australian authorities has caused natural concern in those countries in the Indian and Pacific Ocean basins that have advocated the liquidation of foreign military bases in these regions for some time.

A curious detail: As the Australian newspaper THE AGE reports, the plans to enlarge and technically improve the North West Cape base have been kept secret from many members of the Australian Government and from the country's Parliament.

"Unofficial contacts" regarding the technical reequipping of the base have taken place between the U.S. and Australian military departments. Moreover, when the question of this base surfaced, officials of the Australian Defense Ministry deliberately concealed a number of important details, even from Defense Minister Killen.

As the Australian weekly AUSTRALIAN FINANCIAL REVIEW notes, certain high officers in the military department have once again demonstrated that they consider the Pentagon, not the Australian Government, as their true leaders. The weekly recalled that in the past officials of the Australian military department did their best to prevent the country's former Labor government from exposing CIA agents operating in Australia.

As it turns out, the orchestra composed of certain Australian military officers is being controlled by a conductor dressed in U.S. military uniform. He even dictates what music is to be played. And this "music" has a clearly expressed leitmotiv: to create tension and threaten the independent developing countries of the Indian and Pacific oceans.

INDOCHINA

SRV MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON OVERSEAS CHINESE

OW080615Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 7 Jun 78 OW

[Text] The SRV Ministry of Foreign Affairs has issued a statement on the question of Overseas Chinese in Vietnam.

The statement says: At the end of May, the Vietnamese side called for an end to the provocative propaganda which undermines friendship between the people of the two countries and proposed that representatives of the two parties and governments meet as soon as possible to discuss and solve the issue of Overseas Chinese in Vietnam. The Vietnamese proposal, stemming from the friendly relations between the Vietnamese and Chinese people, conforms with the interests of the people of both countries and with international practice. But the Chinese Government has rejected the just and reasonable proposal by the Vietnamese side.

The Vietnamese party and government have always pursued a correct policy toward the Overseas Chinese in Vietnam, a policy based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, in keeping with the agreement between the two parties and with the basic and long-range interests of the Overseas Chinese in Vietnam. Proceeding from the friendly relations between the Vietnamese and Chinese people, in the interest of the people of both countries and in an effort to settle the differences on the Overseas Chinese issues, the SRV Government states: For generations the Overseas Chinese have lived in amity and shared prosperity and trouble with the Vietnamese people. They should not have any fear. They can live and work in peace and, with the people of the entire country, can participate in Vietnam's socialist construction and build a happy and prosperous life for themselves. The Overseas Chinese in Vietnam enjoy the same rights as Vietnamese citizens. If the Overseas Chinese in South Vietnam choose to return to China, they will be allowed to do so by the Vietnamese authorities after they have complied with the required procedures. According to SRV laws and regulations, those who choose to leave Vietnam may take their personal belongings. Chinese ships, after completing the procedures required of foreign ships to enter Vietnamese ports in accordance with Vietnamese law and regulations, will be allowed by the Vietnamese Government to enter Vietnamese ports. The first group of Chinese ships will be permitted to enter Vietnamese ports on 20 June 1978.

The Vietnamese people and the SRV have shown their good will. They value the friendship between the people of the two countries and will create all conditions for solving the issue that exists between the two countries on the Overseas Chinese in Vietnam. The Vietnamese people are firmly convinced that despite all the difficulties and complications caused by the Chinese side, justice will surely prevail. Conspiracies will surely fail. The precious friendship between the Vietnamese and Chinese people will live forever.

SRV Press Comment

LD072126Y Moscow TASS in English 2054 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, June 7, TASS--The paper NHAN DAN, the organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, stresses that the Chinese side continues its campaign of pressuring persons of Chinese nationality residing in Vietnam to return to China. The past events, the NHAN DAN writes, have clearly shown on whose side justice is.

It is absolutely clear today who is deliberately fanning up the scandal to use it as a pretext for heating up anti-Vietnamese sentiments, creating difficulties for Vietnam in building socialism, for inflicting serious damage to the friendship between the two countries. The public who cherish justice can see clearly that the Chinese side is staging a spectacle about "Chinese refugees" in pursuance of political aims.

The Chinese side is still unable to answer the question why the comprador bourgeoisie of Chinese nationality in Cholon enjoys such increased attention, while hundreds of thousands of Chinese emigree workers are subjected to terror, attacks, and persecution by the Kampuchean authorities, a fact which the Chinese side completely ignores.

It is only natural that unjust ends engender wrong actions. The Chinese authorities rejected all the sensible and logical proposals of the Vietnamese side aimed at settling the differences over persons of Chinese nationality. They also announced the unilateral decision to send ships to Vietnam for "taking the injured Chinese emigrees home". Such actions, deliberately carried out in violation of the sovereignty of an independent country, contrary to existing laws and generally accepted norms of international practice, are at variance with Peking's loud statements it has repeatedly made about equal relations between the peoples.

Our people, NHAN DAN underlines, is fully resolved to defend its independence and sovereignty. Concerning the hundreds of thousands of persons of Chinese nationality and of Vietnamese of Chinese descent, whose absolute majority are working people, we regard them as part and parcel of the friendly community of nationalities of Vietnam. Today, as before, we advise them to remain in our country and, together with all the people, build socialism.

However, in view of the non-constructive position of the Chinese side, which rejected negotiations, our government came to the conclusion that persons of Chinese nationality and Vietnamese of Chinese descent wishing to leave Vietnam will receive permits for departure from the authorities in our country. Our government also allowed Chinese ships to call at ports designated by the Vietnamese side, for carrying persons of Chinese nationality, wishing to leave Vietnam for China, beginning as of June 20.

In an editorial article entitled "Justice is Bound to Triumph" the army paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN writes among others things:

The Chinese side has not accepted the constructive proposal of Vietnam, refused to negotiate, and decided unilaterally to dispatch ships to the ports of Haiphong and Ho Chi Minh for transporting persons of Chinese nationality, and even appointed the date of departure. This is a brazen high-handed great-power position. Such actions are unforgivable.

The ports of Haiphong and Saigon, the paper continues, are Vietnamese territory, just as all the territorial waters of the SRV. This is not a Chinese pond. What right has China to take decisions on its own on dispatching sea-going vessles and, moreover, to determine by itself the date and destination of these ships? We must remind once again that Vietnam is an independent sovereign country, for the entry into and exit from which a permit must be received. The times of imperialist "gunboat diplomacy" have long been a thing of the past.

Are all these actions aimed at strengthening friendship between the two countries? By no means. All this are but links in the overall chain of designs aimed at creating difficulties in building socialism in Vietnam, at undermining friendship between the peoples of Vietnam and China.

The QUAN DOI NHAN DAN resolutely refutes Peking's slanderous attacks on the role of the Soviet Union in Vietnamese-Chinese relations. This, it writes, is another fact of fanning up gross slander. It testifies that the Chinese authorities stand on positions of great power chauvinism in their relations with Vietnam.

This is position of people who make friends with those who praise them, accept kow-towing from those who play the role of their vassals, whether they are fascists in Latin America, imperialist mercenaries in Africa, or traitors who betrayed their teachers and friends in Southeast Asia. Yet those who care for truth and justice, who uphold international solidarity and are fully resolved to fight for national independence and socialism, who strengthen independence and refuse to do their bidding, refuse to aline themselves with them against others, to these they show displeasure, abuse them and seek ways of obstructing them.

It is absolutely clear that the positions and actions of the Chinese persons of Chinese nationality, as set forth by China, is nothing but a pretext for carrying out its strategic designs. The Chinese side does not want to settle differences, which it exaggerates for building up nationalism, trying to sow the seeds of hostility between the peoples of Vietnam and China. These actions of the Chinese side fully contradict the wishes of the peoples of the two countries and the hopes of the peoples of the whole world. These actions run counter also to the principles of relations between socialist countries, nor do they conform to norms of international relations.

Friendly solidarity with China is the invariable policy of our government, the article stresses. Despite the fact that the Chinese side deliberately creates deplorable incidents which damage relations between the two countries, we continue to adhere to the position of settling differences through negotiations, continue to come out for ending all kinds of provocative propaganda. We shall do everything we can to facilitate a settlement of differences and restore solidarity and friendship between the two countries. Despite the fact that the intention of the Chinese side to unilaterally dispatch ships for carrying persons of Chinese nationality to China are [illegible]zen actions, we did permit the Chinese side to implement this transportation, naturally, on condition that the Chinese authorities will observe the laws of our country. This correct and constructive decision of our government will certainly be supported by progressive countries around the world.

We firmly believe in an independent, creative course, in our strength. Combining genuine patriotism with proletarian internationalism, raising aloft the banner of national independence and socialism, our people confidently marches ahead in building and defending the country, and no reactionary forces will be able to thwart it. Justice is bound to triumph and win, writes the QUAN DOI NHAN DAN.

TASS REPORTS ARRESTS IN CONNECTION WITH 1977 SUBWAY BLAST

LD071214Y Moscow TASS in English 1205 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

["At Procurator's Office of the USSR and State Security Committee Under Council of Ministers of USSR"--TASS Headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 7, TASS--As was already reported in the Soviet press, on January 8 1977, an explosion occurred in one of the Moscow subway trains that involved human losses. The criminals have been found by the State Security Committee organs, arrested, and criminal proceedings were instituted against them. They admitted their involvement in committing these and other crimes. The investigation is under way.

PRAVDA CARRIES 5 JUN KOSYGIN SPEECH IN KOSTROMA

LD071631Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jun 78 p 2 LD

[TASS report: "High Award for Shock Labor: The Presentation to Kostroma of the Order of the October Revolution"]

[Text] Kostroma, 5 June--A ceremonial session of the CPSU gorkom and gorispolkom, together with representatives of the working people, took place here today. The session was devoted to presenting the Order of the October Revolution to the city of Kostroma. Its participants enthusiastically elected an honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. Warmly greeted by those assembled A.N. Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, delivered a speech. To tumultuous applause from the participants in the session he conveyed to the people of Kostroma the ardent congratulations and warmest wishes of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Comrade A.N. Kosygin's Speech

The motherland's high award, Comrade A.N. Kosygin said, is its gratitude for the selfless labor of the people of Kostroma--communists and nonmembers of the party; workers in industry, agriculture, construction, transportation and communications, the service sphere, education, health care, science and culture. This award represents recognition by the party and government and by all Soviet people of the great successes achieved by the city's working people in economic and cultural building and of their services in the revolutionary movement.

The city's centuries-old history is inextricably connected with the history of the foundation and development of our state. Kostroma and its inhabitants played a notable role in developing the country's economy and culture and defending its freedom and independence, giving examples of courage and loyalty to their motherland. Kostroma is a city of glorious revolutionary traditions, and its proletariat has passed through the great school of class struggle. The Kostroma organization of the Russian Social Democratic Party, formed in early 1900, was a reliable support of the Bolsheviks; it rallied around it the leading representatives of the working class. During the 1905-1907 Revolution, it was in Kostroma, right after Ivanovo-Voznesensk, that the Second Soviet of Workers Deputies in Russia was created. Great revolutionary work was carried out in the city by the prominent proletarian revolutionaries Yakov Mikhaylovich Sverdlov, Aleksandr Mitrofanovich Stopani, Aleksey Kapitonovich Gastev and other tested fighters of the Leninist guard.

The workers and soldiers of Kostroma came out decisively on the side of the Bolsheviks in the October days of 1917, and they established Soviet power in the city on 29 October, right after revolutionary Petrograd. They fought courageously on the fronts of the Civil War, defending the gains of October.

In the hard times of the Great Patriotic War the city's party organizations carried out great organizational and political work in mobilizing all forces to defeat the enemy. The combat and labor services of many thousands of Kostroma people were marked by high government awards; 164 servicemen from Kostroma were awarded the high title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

Thanks to the constant concern and assistance of the party Central Committee and the Soviet Government, Kostroma has been transformed in the postwar period into a major modern city with a highly developed industry, science and culture. In this period the volume of industrial production has increased 5.6 times and is now worth over R1 billion. Higher and secondary specialized educational institutions and scientific and cultural institutes have been created here.

Having completed the Ninth 5-Year Plan ahead of schedule, the people of Kostroma are directing their efforts toward achieving success in fulfilling the 10th 5-Year Plan. In 2 years, the volume of industrial production has increased by 6.7 percent and the target for increasing labor productivity has been overfulfilled.

Socialist competition has been widely launched in the city's enterprises. In the first ranks of the competitors are the collectives of the Zvorykin Order of the Lenin flax combine, the heater plant and the plywood combine. The pride of the oblast and of all the country's energy system is the Kostromskaya Gres, which is the most economical among similar power stations in the country. On Victory Day, 9 May 1978, the station gave the country its hundred billionth kilowatt-hour of electricity. At present the installation of the country's first single energy block with a capacity of 1.2 million kilowatts is taking place at the station.

I have visited your city more than once. The last time was 16 years ago. As is the case everywhere in the country, in that time great changes have taken place here. The face of the city has been transformed. While preserving its architectural uniqueness, Kostroma has become more beautiful and more well-equipped.

On the initiative of the party Central Committee and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev himself, the government adopted a special resolution on developing Kostroma's economy in 1977-1980. This is a new manifestation of the concern of the party and government for further developing of your city's economy and culture. It is a question of expanding the construction of housing, municipal cultural and everyday projects, improving amenities and creating still better conditions for fruitful labor, daily life and leisure for the city's inhabitants. We are confident that Kostroma's working people will respond to this concern of the party and Soviet Government by multiplying their efforts in the struggle to fulfill the 5-year plan targets.

In general, it can be said that industry and the other sectors of the city's economy have made great strides; that people's material and cultural living standards have risen greatly, and that people themselves have not been standing still. The skill of the working class is higher and the intelligentsia is solving more complex tasks. Young people are now entering their production life with comprehensive training and a high level of education. Working people's political consciousness and communist conviction have increased appreciably.

The working people's successes in economic and cultural building are the result of the selfless labor of the workers, engineers, technicians and the large detachment of the intelligentsia who are inscribing glorious new pages in the history of their native city. The entire country knows the name of Hero of Socialist Labor Valentina Nikolayevna Pletneva, deputy of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, winner of the USSR State Prize and weaver in the Vladimir Ilich Lenin flax combine, who decided to fulfill 13 annual plans in the course of the 5-year plan and who is honorably keeping her word. Her labor exploit has earned a high assessment from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

Heroes of Socialist Labor spinner Nadezhda Nikolayevna Nikolyukina; Leonid Kuzmich Maleyev, leader of a team of power industry installation workers; Anatoliy Vasilyevich Mokhov, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy and blacksmith; Zoya Ananyevna Smirnova, honored construction worker of the RSFSR; and many other comrades, are marching in the vanguard of socialist competition.

The successes that have been achieved are the result of the great organizational and political work carried out by the oblast and city party organizations and by the soviets.

It is important to continue to instill into people persistence, independence of thought, competence, a keen sense of the new and the ability in time to notice and support initiative. As Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's book "Rebirth" points out, today we need these qualities more than anything.

The Order of the October Revolution is being presented to Kostroma at a notable time: The entire Soviet people, in an atmosphere of great enthusiasm, are laboring to implement the historic decisions of the 25th party congress and the Central Committee December (1977) Plenum and the tasks set in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speeches at the party Central Committee plenum, the 18th Komsomol Congress and during his tour of Siberia and the Far East.

The Soviet people's life is rich in major, remarkable events. On the eve of the celebration of the 60th anniversary of Great October, the USSR Supreme Soviet, expressing the will of the entire Soviet people, approved the Soviet Union's new Constitution--the constitution of the world's first developed socialist society. The new constitution enshrines the tasks of the state of the whole people created in the country and the long-term aims of the development of our economy. The supreme aim, the Constitution points out, is "the fullest satisfaction of people's growing material and spiritual requirements."

Concern for the people's welfare is the main thing in the activity of the CPSU, its Central Committee and the Soviet Government. Compared with 1936, when the previous Constitution was adopted, real per capita incomes had increased 5.7 times in 1977. Payments and bonuses received by the population from the social consumption funds had increased from R3.3 billion to R 99.5 billion. Almost 7.5 times more housing than in 1936 is now being constructed in the country.

The people's spiritual life has become far richer and more diverse. This is natural, because under the Soviet way of life, the high level of material well-being becomes the means for the harmonious development of the individual and for the fuller revelation of the capabilities of the working person, whose interests are indissolubly linked with the interests of the collective.

A profound feeling of collectivism is perhaps the main distinguishing feature of the man of the new society. It is no accident that our class and ideological enemies feared most of all Soviet man's spiritual liberation from the vestiges and birthmarks of capitalism.

The victory of communist ideology and morality and the victory of collectivism over narrow-minded individualism and philistinism is the result of our Communist Party's Leninist policy, its loyalty to the immortal ideas of Marxism-Leninism and its enormous amount of educational and organizational work. Whatever complex tasks may have faced the country, the party has always paid paramount attention to forming the spiritual nature of the Soviet person--the creator of new life and new relations between and among the peoples and the bearer of progressive ideas and progressive morality. Without this, it may boldly be said, there would have been no victory for socialism in our country and no advance toward communism.

The socialist social system and Soviet power have not only radically altered the people's life and enriched their spiritual world but have also given them a great boon unavailable under any exploiting system--confidence in tomorrow, in their future and in the future of their children. Our people do not know the oppressive feeling of hopelessness, the fear of being superfluous, which in the world of capitalism begin to pursue people from their school days. Our people do not know what unemployment is, or what it means to live and work without a great aim that unites people and makes their labor and life profoundly meaningful.

All this is not a gift from above but is achieved by persistent labor and won in the hard struggle against the enemies of socialism. All this has firmly and forever entered the consciousness, custom and daily practice of the masses. Of course, not everything is yet organized as we would like in our lives. There are many shortcomings both in the organization of people's everyday life and in trade. There is still a housing shortage although with every passing year we are constructing and producing an increasingly large amount of housing of greatly improved quality compared with before. We know our shortcomings, are seeking to eliminate them, and are eliminating them. The party will continue to insure a steady improvement in the people's material and cultural living standard. The party has a clear prospect for solving these important tasks.

Not much time remains before the half-way mark is passed in the 5-year plan. Some results may already be summed up now. The main result is that the decisions of the 25th party congress on questions of economic and social policy are being implemented. Thanks to the Soviet people's selfless labor, the economic potential of the country and of each republic and oblast has increased appreciably. The volume of national income has increased by R32.5 billion in 2 years while the volume of industrial production has increased by R55 billion. Over these years almost R240 billion has been channeled into developing the national economy; that is almost as much as was invested in the first 40 years of Soviet power.

In recent years the party has been paying special attention to the upsurge in the material and technical base of agriculture and the creation of conditions for this sector's steady development and even fuller satisfaction of the population's requirements for agricultural products. Throughout the country work is proceeding on an unprecedented scale on land reclamation and the construction of production, cultural and consumer services projects in the countryside. With every passing year agriculture is being supplied with an increasingly large quantity of modern equipment and mineral fertilizers. In the past 7 years alone--1971 through 1977--capital investments amounting to almost R200 billion--more than in all the preceding years of Soviet power--were channeled into developing agriculture (for the entire complex of work).

What can be said of the results of this work? The grain crop yield has increased over 1.5 times since the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum. Whereas in 1961-1965 the average annual output of agricultural produce was R82.8 billion, in 1976-1977 it was R121.8 billion.

Much has been done, but the country's growing requirements for agricultural produce, particularly from livestock, are still not being fully satisfied. Therefore the party will continue to persistently and purposefully steer a course toward sharply boosting agriculture and implementing profound economic and social transformations in the countryside. Special attention will be paid to developing the agriculture of the RSFSR Non-chernozem Zone, where your oblast is situated.

In developing the strategy, tactics and policy of economic building, our party always highlights the key questions on whose solution the success of the entire matter primarily depends. One such question we must now concentrate all our attention on is raising production efficiency and improving the quality of all economic activity.

As you know, the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers recently adopted a resolution on additional measures to insure that the harvest is brought in, that agricultural products and fodder are procured, and that livestock are wintered successfully. The task consists of seeing that the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and all our agricultural organs carry out organized preparations for the harvest, bring it in without losses and in good time and use to the maximum effect the enormous material resources the state additionally earmarks for these purposes.

Special attention must be paid to the struggle against losses of agricultural produce. Eliminating these losses is our biggest reserve in increasing the production of grain, meat and milk. In short, everything our agriculture gives the country.

When it comes to plan fulfillment nothing can be treated as "trivial" or secondary. Not fulfilling any part of the plan leads to an imbalance in the economy and has a negative effect on fulfilling the national economic plan as a whole.

As is known the plan is the main means of implementing party policy; it is the law for the activity of all organs. Therefore concrete, painstaking work is needed to insure the unconditional fulfillment of all plan targets--work at every enterprise and association and in every organ of economic management. This work must be directed primarily toward revealing internal production reserves and must be carried out not just occasionally but constantly, with the broadest participation by workers, employees and technical engineering workers.

There is a paramount need to further improve capital construction and insure timely commissioning of industrial enterprises and other production, social and cultural projects. It is necessary to reduce the number of projects under construction, which was considerably in excess of plan calculations at the beginning of the current year. In addition, it is necessary to improve the assimilation of new production capacities. By this means alone it is possible to provide the national economy and population with extra output worth billions of rubles.

These are not new questions; they were raised at the 25th CPSU Congress and at the CPSU Central Committee December (1977) Plenum. However, they must be mentioned because they are still being solved too slowly. There are many reasons for this--irregular supplies of raw material, equipment and batching articles; loss of worktime; a low shift index; lack of coordination between the actions of ministries, industrial enterprises and construction organizations. Utimately, all this boils down to one thing--shortcomings in work organization, and violations of plan and state discipline.

Party, soviet and economic organs must step up control over the observance of discipline in every area of production and try hard to insure that work on plan fulfillment is well organized. We know what great significance Vladimir Ilich Lenin attached to control over the fulfillment of the plan and assignments. I think that the role of control is equally important today.

Our country has everything it needs to successfully solve the increasingly crucial tasks that crop up on the path of economic and social progress that the Soviet people are following. We have rich and majestic natural resources; we have created a highly developed economic potential; we have raised remarkable cadres; we have an advanced social system and an unbreakable unity exists between the people and the Leninist party. The Soviet people have shown that no tasks are beyond them. And there is no doubt that under the party's leadership our heroic working class, kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia will do all they can to implement the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress.

Comrade Kosygin went on to dwell briefly on the international situation. He said that all that our people have achieved in peaceful building--in developing economics, science, culture and socialist democracy and in establishing our Soviet way of life--raises to a great height the authority and influence of our socialist state and safeguards its strong international position. Through its Leninist foreign policy our socialist state is consolidating the cause of peace and friendship among peoples, national independence and social progress.

The party Central Committee and Soviet Government constantly devote paramount attention to questions of our relations with the socialist community. There is no area of activity in the life of the people of the fraternal countries that has not been affected by the fruitful results of their equal cooperation. This applies also to implementing plans for socialist and communist building, coordinating our actions in the international arena and strengthening joint defense in the interests of strengthening peace.

The solidity and fruitfulness of the socialist countries' comprehensive ties were strikingly expressed once again during the Czechoslovak visit by the Soviet party and government delegation headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

The outstanding results of this visit show that the fraternal countries' friendship, cooperation and solidarity and their loyalty to the principles of socialist internationalism have become a political factor of immense force that is exercising an increasingly profound and beneficial influence on the entire international situation.

Questions of the struggle for peace have always played a very important role in the party's foreign policy. This is natural because the party expresses the interests of the working man to whom anything directed against peaceful creation and social progress or against actual life on earth is alien.

The struggle to save mankind from the calamities of war and to insure lasting peace is being waged in many areas. They include our proposals on curbing the arms race and implementing disarmament; our steps on strengthening detente and developing international cooperation; our efforts to liquidate hotbeds of war danger in various parts of the world and also many other measures with the same purpose--to create the conditions that will reliably guarantee mankind peace and security.

On the path to lasting peace it is necessary to solve many problems of various kinds and sizes. The chief one is that of halting the arms race and moving on to disarmament.

We have announced our readiness to consider the question of totally ending the further quantitative and qualitative growth of the arms and armed forces of states that possess great military potential and thereby creating conditions for their subsequent reduction. For this purpose, the Soviet Union proposes, in particular, reaching agreement to end the production of nuclear weapons in all forms;

To end production and ban all other types of weapons of mass destruction;

To end the creation of new types of conventional arms of great destructive force;

To renounce enlarging the armies and increasing the conventional arms of powers that are permanent members of the Security Council, as well as countries linked with them by military agreements.

We attach great significance to the work of the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament and believe that the interest of all peoples in insuring lasting peace will facilitate agreement at this session on the states' principled approach to the task of ending the arms race and adopting disarmament.

Of course, we are prepared to consider in a businesslike manner the peace-loving proposals of other states if they are founded on the just principle of equal security and nondetriment to the other side. We are persistently attempting to make progress at the talks with the United States on the limitation of offensive strategic arms, as well as at the talks in Vienna on the reduction of armed forces and arms in Central Europe. One thing is required to bring these talks to a successful conclusion: Our Western partners at the talks, if they are really interested in success, must not build their calculations on the expectation that the Soviet Union will forgo the interests of its own security and defense. We continue to seek an agreement on these issues with the United States and other Western countries, but only on the basis of full equality of interests. There can be no other way. Peace and security are necessary not only to us, they are essential to all other states.

Our international affairs policy has been revealed in depth in the speeches of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. He substantiates from class positions both the long-term and the immediate aims of our foreign policy and shows the means by which the party's Central Committee and the Soviet Government implement their foreign policy course. We have nothing to hide from other peoples, because our aims are peace, detente, disarmament and cooperation; that which accords with the fundamental interests of the peoples of all countries.

The visit of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the FRG at the beginning of May was a very important event in international life and a significant contribution to implementing the foreign policy course of the 25th party congress. The results of Leonid Ilich's talks in the FRG show that our relations with that country, which have traveled a very complex path of development, are becoming a factor of stablity and neighborliness in Europe and in the entire international arena. The significance of this visit goes far beyond the bounds of our relations with the FRG. It has provided an impetus to the detente process and convincingly demonstrated the broad opportunities that can be utilized by states with different social systems in their mutual interests, if they approach the development of their mutual relations and the solution of their problems from positions of realism and concern for the preservation of peace.

In its energetic international activity our party must take account of the negative aspects and disturbing phenomena in the development of events in the world. But it would be a mistake to believe that these phenomena alone determine the present international situation. The peoples' desire for detente and peace is making headway. Broad international cooperation among states with different social systems has become a reality. Significant successes have been achieved in the struggle for peace and international security. Above all, the threat of a world war has been delayed, and the policy of peaceful coexistence has been strengthened. We see this as the chief result in the struggle between the forces of peace and progress and the forces of reaction and as the main achievement of our peace-loving foreign policy.

All this inspires confidence and optimism with regard to the prospects for the further efforts of our party and state in insuring peace and the people's security.

In conclusion Comrade A.N. Kosygin read out the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree awarding Kostroma the Order of the October Revolution. To prolonged applause from the participants in the session, he then attached the motherland's high award to the city's banner.

(Comrade A.N. Kosygin's speech was listened to with great attention and was repeatedly interrupted by prolonged applause.)

The people of Kostroma were heartily congratulated on this high award by N.A. Yablokov, chairman of the Yaroslavskiy Gorispolkom.

With great enthusiasm the participants in the triumphal session adopted a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Visits Ivanovskaya Oblast

LD071404Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today continued familiarizing himself with the life of the working people of Ivanovo town and oblast. At the 50-Letiye SSR spinning factory in Furmanov Comrade Kosygin was warmly greeted by weaveress (Kulyakova). She reported that her comrades are successfully competing to fulfill the tasks of the 5-year plan ahead of schedule. (Kulyakova) fulfilled her own individual 5-year plan on 13 May this year. The weaveress asked that a working thanks for the constant concern for textile workers and the improvement of the conditions of their labor and everyday life be conveyed to the CPSU Central Committee and personally to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. At the (Artenyev) Kolkhoz in Shuyskiy Rayon Comrade Kosygin familiarized himself with a complex of land cultivation measures.

In Ivanovo he laid flowers at the monument to Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the monument to the fighters of the revolution and the memorial complex on the Talkh River where the Ivanovo-Vosnesensk All-Town Soviet of Working Deputies was the first in Russia to hold a meeting in 1905.

Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin visited the masters of lacquered miniatures in the village of Palekh.

AZERBAIJAN RAYKOM FIRST SECRETARY DISMISSED

LD071351Y Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 31 May 78 p 2 LD

[Text] Akhsuinskiy and Dashkesanskiy Raykom plenums have been held to examine organizational questions.

The Akhsuinskiy Party Raykom plenum released V.S. Guseynov, party raykom first secretary and bureau member, from his post for serious shortcomings in his work. R.A. Adilov was elected first secretary and bureau member.

The Dashkesanksiy Raykom plenum elected S. Sh. Akhmedov party raykom first secretary.

The plenums were addressed by I.N. Askerov, candidate member of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau and chief of the Central Committee Party Organizational Work Section.

MOSCOW EXHIBITION BY PAINTER ILYA GLAZUNOV PRAISED

DW080925Y Moscow in German to Germany 1753 GMT 7 Jun 78 DW

[Text] Here is a report on a Moscow exhibition of the famous Soviet painter Ilya Glazunov: The exposition is taking place in the biggest Moscow exhibition hall, not far from Red Square. Ilya Glazunov is displaying 400 of his works produced in the last 20 years. Among them are paintings created during or under the impression of various trips the painter has made to foreign countries. Many pictures stem from the foreign cycles "Chile--Alende" and "Vietnam". The exhibition also contains Glazunov's works on subjects from old Russian history. You can see pictures on classic Russian history. You can see pictures on classic Russian literary works. The present, one of the main subjects of Ilya Glazunov's works, is widely represented in the exhibition. These are the cycles: "The Town", "The Morning", and "Love" which the artist combined under the joint headline "Diary of a Contemporary". A special part of the exhibition includes Glazunov's works produced during his latest visit to the Baikal-Amur main lines.

The engagement of the artist always attracts the visitors and finds a resonance in their hearts. That opinion was confirmed by the interviews we made with visitors to the Ilya Glazunov exhibition in Moscow. Alek Yablonskiy, a constructor in a scientific research institute, said: I am most interested in Glazunov's works; I consider him a modern and intelligent artist. His pictures of historical subjects are particularly attractive to me. Among the latest works, (? I like) the pictures devoted to Siberia, particularly the pictures of workers. They are very expressive. You can see that the painter admires these people.

Ilya Glazunov is a painter who paints in many ways and styles. Many of his works touch off discussions and differences of opinion. In front of a big allegorical picture showing realistic portraits of authentic historical persons next to mythological and symbolic figures, we held the following interview with Yevgeniy (Yeslikov), a student of the Moscow Physical-Technical University: [begin recording of Yeslikov statement in Russian with superimposed translation] You know, of course you can have a different opinion on many things, such as whether an idea ought to be expressed in this way or in some other way. That is, whether a picture ought to contain a complicated composition, so that the viewer must stand there for a long time and consider what belongs where. But of course such pictures also have their right to exist. It is certainly up to the scientists as to what he paints and how he does it. [end recording]

One more opinion, coming this time for a 40-year-old teacher named (Boris Karigorotsev). He and his wife came from the Siberian town of Tomsk. [Begin recording of Karigorotsev statement in Russian with superimposed translation] We visited many exhibitions this year, such as the Hermitage in Leningrad, the Academy of Arts and the Russian Museum. The main impression of this exhibition is that the works of Ilya Glazunov express his loyalty to the traditions of Russian painting. I mean particularly the responsibility to the society and the people you feel when you look at his pictures. His best works, be they landscapes or portraits, be it old Russia or modern Soviet life, show that Ilya Glazunov first of all is a state citizen and patriot of his homeland. He loves its nature and its people. This is always appealing to the visitors. [end recording]

JOURNALISTS UNION CONFERENCE PRAISES BREZHNEV'S BOOKS

LD071413Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Jun 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[TASS report: "A Model of Party Journalism"]

[Text] A practical science conference on the theme "The Role of the Press in the Struggle for Communism in Light of L.I. Brezhnev's books 'Malaya Zemlya' and 'Rebirth'", organized by the board of the USSR Journalists Union, was held in Moscow 31 May. Leaders of mass information and propaganda organs, journalists and veterans of the Great Patriotic War and of labor participated in it.

V.G. Afanasyev, chief editor of PRAVDA and chairman of the board of the USSR Journalists Union, R.F. Alekseyev, chief editor of IZVESTIYA and other speakers noted that "Malaya Zemlya" and "Rebirth" are documents of tremendous ideological and political note and a treasure house of thoughts and ideas. They generalize the extremely rich experience of our party and state. They are books about the leading and directing role of the CPSU and the greatest labor and military feat of the Soviet people, which built the society of developed socialism within a historically brief period.

The books are a brilliant example of party journalism and artistic skill and a source of creative inspiration.

We journalists, the conference participants said, can only be glad that many good words are said about our party press in the books "Malaya Zemlya" and "Rebirth." Bravery, party principledness, a high degree of responsibility and a critical approach to matters--L.I. Brezhnev's books engender these qualities in the workers of the press.

L.I. Brezhnev's books are a militant program of the activity of the Soviet press, television and radio for implementing the 25th CPSU Congress decisions. The books and the recommendations made by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev during his trip to Siberia and the Far East and in other speeches teach journalists to write militantly and interestingly, to put vital thought and feeling into every phrase and to strive to insure that every word reaches the heart and inspires the Soviet people to shock labor and successes in communist building.

With great enthusiasm the conference participants adopted the letter of greetings to L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Taking part in the work of the conference were Ye.M. Tyazhelnikov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, and V.A. Golikov, assistant to the CPSU Central Committee general secretary.

PRAVDA HIGHLIGHTS PROBLEMS OF WEST SIBERIAN OIL INDUSTRY

AU071532Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jun 78 p 2 AU

[Dispatch by PRAVDA special correspondents S. Vtorushin and A. Murzin from Tyumenskaya Oblast: "At A New Stage: A Comprehensive Development for the Eastern Regions"]

[Text] During his trip to Siberia and the Far East as well as in the speech at the 18th Komsomol Congress, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, devoted particular attention to further development in Western Siberia, the main fuel and power base of the country. He specified instructions for the comprehensive exploitation of the most important economic region beyond the Urals. Western Siberia today is entering a new stage of its vigorous growth.

North of Samotlor

Tyumen residents term the concrete road around Samotlor the necklace of the petroleum deposits. It serves the petroleum workers reliably. But like a wide arm of a big river a route heading north branched off from the Samotlor ring not so long ago. More and more motor vehicles are using this road today. They are heading for the Varyegan deposit. For almost two 5-year plans Samotlor was the main spot where the Tyumen petroleum workers exerted their efforts. There the Siberians concentrated all the best in domestic petroleum industry, and the underground deposits yielded rich rewards in return. The annual increase in petroleum extraction amounted here to tens of millions of tons, more than a recent industry-wide yield. It was possible to live in relative comfort with such a deposit. The petroleum workers knew that Samotlor will always help when needed.

This year this petroleum field is attaining its projected capacity. Besides Samotlor, such first rate deposits as Mamontov and Ust Balyk and some other deposits have now reached peak performance or are close to it. During the coming 10 years petroleum and gas, particularly from the Tyumen deposit, will retain the decisive role in providing the country with fuel, power and chemical raw materials. At the same time, as was pointed out at the December (1977) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the first stage of forming the West Siberian fuel-power complex has been completed. A new stage has begun in connection with the further development of the petroleum extracting industry and of the entire region, both in extent and in depth. What does this mean?

First and foremost, that the places where efforts are being made are being essentially changed. The emphasis is now being shifted from Samotlor to Varyegan, Fedorovskoye, Kholmogorsk and to other deposits situated north of the former. Under the 10th 5-Year Plan the petroleum workers must open up 23 new deposits, 8 of them this year.

The second specific feature of the coming stage consists in that even though the yield of bore holes at the new deposits are rather high, they are still considerably lower than in Samotlor. It is now necessary to drill three times as many holes as previously for one and the same output increase. In the remaining years of the 5-year plan Tyumen workers must drill 21 million meters of wells--almost as much as will be drilled in all the other petroleum-producing regions of the country combined. It is natural that in this connection the volume of capital construction is growing sharply. The length of supply lines at the oil fields will increase many times, as will that of roads, pipelines and electric power lines. By the end of the 5-year plan the builders must implement capital investments in the oblast totaling many billions of rubles. [paragraph continues]

How do Tyumen residents intend to cope with such a gigantic volume of work, gigantic even by West Siberian standards?

Firstly by relying on what has already been achieved. In the past few years of exploiting the natural wealth of Western Siberia, a solid base for further advance has been established. The cities of Surgut, Nizhnevartovsk, Nefteyugansk and Nadym have sprung up in the central Ob and polar regions. The city of Tyumen--the main outpost for the advance to the North--has gained considerable strength. But establishing efficient and educated collectives of petroleum workers, drillers and builders has been the greatest achievement of the workers of the petroleum region, of the oblast party organizations and ministries which are developing the area. Quite a few specialists of the highest class, gifted organizers of production were raised on Tyumen soil. The main role in the further development of the region is being assigned deliberately to them.

Nevertheless the Siberians will not manage without employing considerable additional forces. Let us take drilling again. In 1978 the volume of drilling will increase 1.3 million meters compared with last year.

"We cannot achieve such a target merely by stepping up drilling speeds and by improving the organization of labor," says M. Safiullin, Deputy Head for Drilling of the Main Tyumen Petroleum and Gas Extraction Administration. "Naturally reserves exist, but they are not so large, because in any event our collectives are displaying the highest drilling speeds in the country." Fifteen new drilling brigades are now being formed at the Main Administration, but they will not be enough. This is why the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Industry has adopted a resolution. The drillers of Tartar, Bashkiriya, and Kuybyshev and Saratov oblasts will drill 700,000 meters of wells in Tyumen deposits. The enlisted brigades will work as expeditions. They are flown by plane from Bugulyma, Ufa and the cities of the Volga region to Surgut and Nizhnevartovsk. After them it is being planned to enlist drillers from Stavropol, the Ukraine and Belorussia.

This is the first time the USSR ministry is employing the expedition method of work on such a large scale. It is now perhaps the only way of maintaining the high rate of deposit penetration and preventing a decrease in the volume of extraction of liquid fuel. The new brigades are rapidly becoming used to Siberian conditions. For example, V. Nikerin's brigade from the Bashneft [enterprise] has already come close to the indexes of some Tyumen brigades in drilling results. But on the whole the organization of labor in the enlisted collectives is still not perfect. Since the beginning of the year they have failed to drill tens of thousands of meters of planned wells. This is due to the fact that the miners are not provided as they should be with drilling rigs, tools and mobile cabins for housing. The Main Tyumen Petroleum and Gas Administration has now been assigned only 55 drilling rigs instead of 100. In the coming year the Tyumen drillers will require 167 rigs, but so far they have been promised only 100.

This is why drillers are often standing idle, primarily those from other areas.

However, the most acute problem of the Siberian petroleum workers is the old ailment: the lack of coordination between the plans of the Ministry for Petroleum Industry and the tasks of other ministries engaged in the region. It is clear that before a new deposit can be brought into production, a road to it must be built. By this road the material for making the base under the group of drilling wells as well as the drilling equipment and various other materials and equipment will be brought in. The electric power lines, pipelines and communications links are also constructed along the road. Only under these conditions is it possible to most effectively mine the underground resources. [paragraph continues]

Unfortunately, just as before, there is no such consistent and interconnected order here. Since the beginning of the 5-year plan period the petroleum workers have brought into production 10 new petroleum fields. Hard-surface roads and electric power lines have been built to only two of these fields. One of the leaders of the Main Administration has aptly characterized this paradoxical situation: "Drillers only leave the fields by good roads but they come there by winter roads." Of course, in this situation there can be no talk about high rates [of production] and efficiency. It is no accident that the Main Tyumen Petroleum and Gas Extraction Administration is not fulfilling the plan for petroleum production in the new petroleum fields.

What is happening? Well, it turns out that the section of the USSR Ministry for Transport Construction engaged in the construction of industrial roads is calmly fulfilling its tasks and a reduction in the lack of balance between the requirements of petroleum workers and the plans of the builders is not considered. Thus, in the remaining years of the 5-year plan the Tyumendorstroy and the Nizhnevartovskorstroy must build, according to their goals, just over half as many kilometers of modern roads than are needed by the Main Tyumen Petroleum and Gas Production Administration.

The USSR Ministry for Transport Construction refuses to accept any higher plans, citing the fact that it is short of road slabs. At the same time, a part of the capacities of the enterprises producing these slabs is standing idle. The ferroconcrete plants of the USSR Ministry for the Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises and the USSR Ministry for Power and Electrification also produce road slabs. They would obviously be able to produce them also for the Siberian petroleum workers, among others.

No less acute is the question of the construction of dirt roads. Petroleum workers are building them themselves; but the material for the subgrade foundation of these roads is delivered to them by the hydromachine operators [gidromekhanizator] of the same USSR Ministry for Transport Construction. This year the Tyumen petroleum workers must receive from them 20.4 million cubic meters of subgrade material in order to be able to build access roads to all drilling sites. Next year their requirements in this respect will increase by one half. But the hydromachine operators are able to deliver only 15 million cubic meters. Consequently, the fulfillment of the entire plan for drilling in Tyumen Oblast may be jeopardized.

This same thing must be said about the construction of electric power lines. The Tyumen drillers achieved high speeds only when drills were switched over to electrical power. The central Ob region has an electricity surplus. However, it reaches many petroleum fields very late. For instance, the Kholmogorsk field is now being worked for the fourth year, but all drilling so far has been done with diesel power. A great majority of the petroleum fields brought into production during the current 5-year plan have not been supplied with electricity either. The situation is even worse as regards the exploitation of gas deposits. The USSR Ministry for Power and Electrification is reluctantly increasing the capacities of its organizations in Tyumen Oblast. Its leaders try in every possible way to shift the construction of energy projects to other departments.

The new stage in the exploitation of West Siberian natural resources is connected with a sharp increase in the volume of capital investments. This requires the ability of construction organizations to rise to a qualitatively new level of work. The petroleum workers can now no longer be held to reduced starting minimums and the so-called "time schedules." The industries must be built with capital and within the established periods. There are many examples of excellent work among the Tyumen construction workers. It suffices to cite the Megiongazstroy, the Severtrubprovodstroy, the Nadymgazpromstroy, and Tyumengazmontazh trusts of the USSR Ministry for Transport Construction. Other enterprises and organizations must apply their experiences more widely.

At the same time, it is time that many ministries and departments engaged in Western Siberia changed their attitude toward the region and solved the acute problems of the Siberians more quickly. This particularly applies to the working collective of the Sverdlovsk Railway. Now it quite often happens that enterprises in the Ob region are idle for weeks because road metal, cement, metal, or drilling equipment is not delivered to them in time. This can no longer be tolerated. The Siberian petroleum workers must be provided with everything they need to work efficiently and systematically.

KHANAYEV REPRIMANDED FOR SHORTCOMINGS IN PRODUCTION

ID071551Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jun 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

(Unattributed report: "Output Quality is the Main Thing")

[Text] The Turkmen SSR Ministry of Light Industry is unsatisfactorily organizing the task of carrying out the instructions of directive organs regarding production development of consumer goods production in 1976-1980 and measures to raise its quality. A check carried out by the [People's Control] Committee in the sector revealed many instances of negligence in the production of substandard goods and violations of plan discipline.

Last year a number of the ministry's enterprises failed to fulfill the plan in terms of the output sold and labor productivity. In the first 2 years of the 10th 5-year plan the industry has failed to fulfill the plan for the production of the prescribed list of goods.

The prevailing situation is largely explained by the fact that executive discipline is at a low level in the Turkmen SSR Ministry of Light Industry, and exactingness regarding the fuldillment of the state plans has been belittled. The production and economic activity of enterprises within the ministry apparatus is analyzed superficially and in a number of instances the orders issued on these questions are unspecific and purely rhetorical. The proper organizational work and monitoring of the fulfillment of the ministry's decisions and orders are not carried out at the local level.

The People's Control Committee drew the attention of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry (Comrade Plokhov) to the serious shortcomings in the work of the Turkmen SSR Ministry of Light Industry.

In observing state plan discipline, raising production efficiency and improving the quality of output.

K. Khanayev, Turkmen SSR Minister of Light Industry, was strictly reprimanded for the major shortcomings in the leadership of the sector and blatant violations of state plan discipline. Comrade Khanayev's statement that the ministry has elaborated and will take measures making it possible to eliminate the revealed shortcomings was noted.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL NEWS FOR 7 JUN

LD080404 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0700 GMT on 7 June reports that the sowing of corn was completed in Altayskiy Kray on 7 June. The area occupied by corn totals 666,000 hectares. The planting of potatoes and vegetables in the kray is drawing to a close. At 0900 GMT on 7 June it is reported that the sowing of corn has been completed in Kazakhstan and occupies an area exceeding 2 million hectares.

According to a report broadcast by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1000 GMT on 7 June, 90 percent of the grain combine harvesters in the Ukraine are ready for harvesting.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1100 GMT on 7 June reports that harvesting headquarters have been set up in all grain-growing regions of Azerbaijan. There are 630 harvest-transport complexes and units there. The same broadcast also reports: haymaking is gaining momentum in Kazakhstan, the second cut of alfalfa has begun in many Uzbek farms, Kaliningradskaya Oblast farms have started producing vitamized grass meal, and several rayons in Saratovskaya Oblast have started to harvest alfalfa grown on irrigated lands. According to this broadcast the sowing of soya has been completed in Tambovskaya Oblast. Soya there has been sown on 500,000 hectares.

CSA SAYS SPRING FIELDWORK ALMOST COMPLETE IN USSR

LD071719Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Text] By 6 June, according to data from the USSR Central Statistical Administration, spring crops occupied 147 million hectares in the country. Spring work is practically over. High-quality grain crops have been sown in very good time. The plan has been fulfilled for the first and some of the most important industrial crops.

In the Ukraine, North Caucasus and around the Volga the grain is forming ears. Work on the sown crops has been organized everywhere: irrigating, thinning the plants, hoeing the soil and struggling against weeds.

As a rule the work has been organized in two shifts. Grasses have ripened in much of the country. Haymaking has begun in north Kazakhstan, around the Volga and in the southernmost part of the Non-Chernozem Zone of Russia.

In the Central Asian republics and in southern Kazakhstan machine operators have begun to harvest grain. In Uzbekistan, 20,000 hectares of fields have already been reaped. On the whole this has been winter barley, but in places combines have already gone into the wheat fields.

RAIN DESTROYS CROPS, POULTRY HOUSES IN TADZHIK SSR

LD071513Y Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 1 Jun 78 p 1 LD

[Own Correspondent Report: "Together Against the Elements"]

[Text] The little stream called Yavansu, which winds like a narrow ribbon at the foot of Mount Khodzha-maston, was swollen by torrential rain and overflowed its banks. Water poured onto the floodlands, washing crops clean away.

The crops of the Lenin Kolkhoz suffered worst from the elements. Some 50 hectares of cotton plants were totally destroyed and 85 hectares badly damaged. Dozens of hectares of melons, beets, alfalfa and other crops and 55 hectares of corn were washed away.

A staff under the leadership of kolkhoz chairman T. Tiyevitdinov headed the effort to eliminate the aftermath of the downpour. The water was drained from the fields in a short time. More and more detachments of farmers joined in the work as the soil dried out.

Some 500 people set out to hoe and to break up the crust which had formed during the rain. Where possible, they replaced dead plants. Equipment, particularly row-crop tractors, is currently being widely used.

The kolkhoz farmers are fully resolved to achieve the goals outlined for the third year of the 5-year plan and to give the motherland no less than 3,080 tons of cotton.

Not only cotton plants suffered from the raging elements: A poultry house with 10,000 birds was destroyed, and water flooded the premises of a livestock-raising complex. with a capacity of almost 1,000 head. Immediately after the disaster signal the kolkhoz staff sent more than 100 people to carry out rescue work. Several bulldozers came to the livestock raisers' aid from the Kuybyshevskiy No 7 mobile mechanized column. Bulldozer operators Kizil Yerov and Kurbon Makhmadaliyev worked all night from 2300 under a continuous downpour. In a short time their powerful machines dug several ditches for the water to run away. All the livestock was saved thanks to the people's selflessness.

"The last such downpour was in 1969," said Kh. Sadullayev, chairman of Kuybyshevskiy Rayispolkom. "But people counteracted the elements with a high degree of organization and courage."

Measures to return conditions to normal are now being taken everywhere on the rayons' farms.

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

EIGHT COSMOS SATELLITES LAUNCHED WITH SINGLE ROCKET

LD080820Y Moscow TASS in English 0803 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 8 TASS--The Soviet Union today launched artificial earth satellites Cosmos-1013, Cosmos-1014, Cosmos-1015, Cosmos-1016, Cosmos-1017, Cosmos-1018, Cosmos-1019, Cosmos-1020. All the eight satellites were put in orbit by one booster rocket.

The sputniks carry scientific equipment for continuation of exploration of outer space.

All the eight earth satellites move on orbits close to the pre-set ones with the following initial parameters: the period of revolution 115.6 minutes, the maximum distance from the earth's surface (apogee)--1,539 kilometers, the minimum distance from the earth's surface (perigee)--1,456 kilometers, inclination of the orbit 74 degrees.

The equipment on board the satellites functions normally.

BRIEFS

ATOMIC POWER CONFERENCE--Moscow, June 6, TASS--A conference of leading specialists from various countries working in the sphere of creating fast neutron reactors opened today in Dimitrovgrad in the Volga area. The meeting is held according to the plan of the IAEA, the International Atomic Energy Agency. The launching of the first atomic power stations on fast neutrons showed that this trend in atomic power energetics is promising. The quality of steam generators is one of the important elements ensuring reliability and effectiveness of such atomic power stations. The conference is discussing control of airtightness of steam generators and other questions of safety of the technological cycle. Taking part in the conference are specialists from Britain, Italy, Netherlands, USSR, USA, France, FRG and Japan. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1752 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD]

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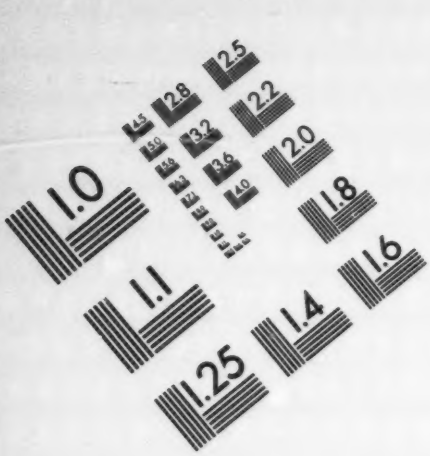

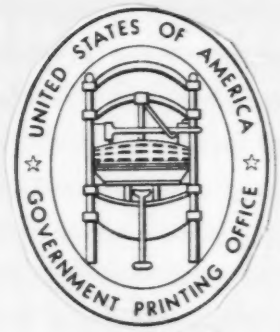

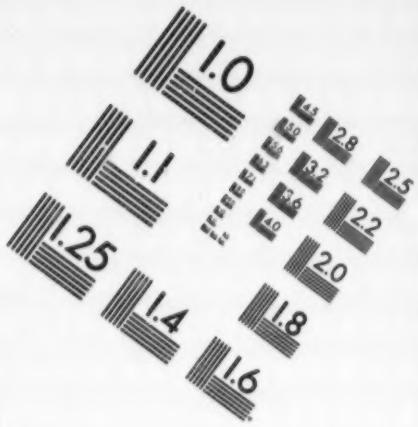

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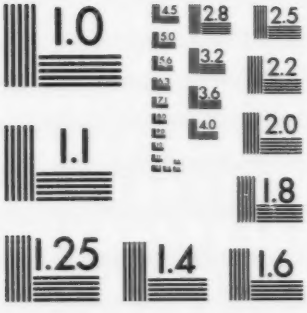

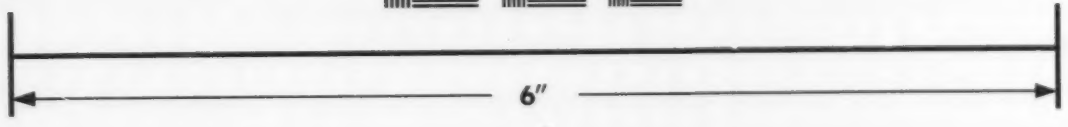

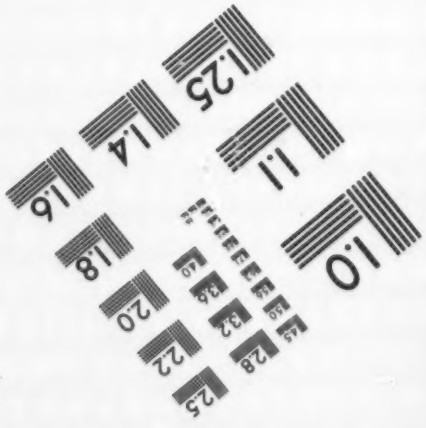

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